Catalogue of Salmon Streams and Spawning Escapements of Statistical Area 29 Chilliwack-Hope

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Salmonid Enhancement Program
1090 West Pender Street
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No. 521

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Canadian Data Report of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences

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Les numéros 1 à 25 de cette série ont été publiés à titre de relevés statistiques, Services des pêches et de la mer. Les numéros 26 à 160 ont été publiés à titre de rapports statistiques du Service des pêches et de la mer, ministère des Pêches et de l'Environnement. Le nom actuel de la série a été établi lors de la parution du numéro 161.

Les rapports statistiques sont produits à l'échelon régional, mais numérotés à l'échelon national. Les demandes de rapports seront satisfaites par l'établissement auteur dont le nom figure sur la couverture et la page du titre. Les rapports épuisés seront fournis contre rétribution par des agents commerciaux.

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CATALOGUE OF SALMON STREAMS AND SPAWNING ESCAPEMENTS

STATISTICAL AREA 29
CHILLIWACK/HOPE

by

M.J.Hancock and D.E.Marshall

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1090 West Pender Street
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ABSTRACT

Hancock, M.J. and D.E.Marshall, 1985. Catalogue of Salmon Streams and Spawning Escapements of Statistical Area 29, Chilliwack-Hope. Can. Data Rep. Fish and Aquat. Sci. 521: xiv + 132p.

Catalogue containing each stream's location, spawning distribution, barriers and points of difficult ascent, escapement records and other general data pertaining to the stream. The catalogue also includes a topographical map of the stream and in some cases a sketch map which further describes the surrounding area.

Keywords: British Columbia, Statistical Area 29, Chilliwack-Hope, salmon streams, spawning escapements.

RÉSUMÉ

Hancock, M.J. and D.E.Marshall, 1985 Catalogue of Salmon Streams and Spawning Escapements of Statistical Area 29, Chilliwack-Hope. Can. Data Rep. Fish and Aquat. Sci. 521: xiv + 132p.

Le présent répertoire donne l'emplacement de chaque cours d'eau, la répartition de fraie, les points de remonte difficile, les données sur les saumons de remonte et d'autres information générales concernant le cours d'eau. On y trouve aussi une carte topographique de l'emplacement du cours d'eau et, dans quelque cas, un croquis décrivant la zone environte.

Mots-cles: Colombie-Britannique, zone statistique 29.Chilliwack-Hope,cours d'eau a saumons, remonte.

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7. CHILLIWACK RIVER (Upper Chilliwack River, Dolly Varden Creek) 23
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9. COQUIHALA RIVER 29
10. DEPOT CREEK (Brown Creek) 33
11. DUNVILLE CREEK(Dunnville Creek) 36
12. ELK CREEK 40
13. (Fifteen Mile Creek) 44
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24. LUCKAKUCK CREEK (Luck-a-kut Creek, Luck-a-kuck Creek) 78
25. NESAKWATCH CREEK (Middle Creek, Middle River) 81
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27. (Popkum Creek, Popcum Creek) 87
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36. SUMAS RIVER 116
37. SWELTZER RIVER (Sweltzer Creek) 119
38. WAHLEACH CREEK (Jones Creek) 122
39. (Wahleach Slough) 127
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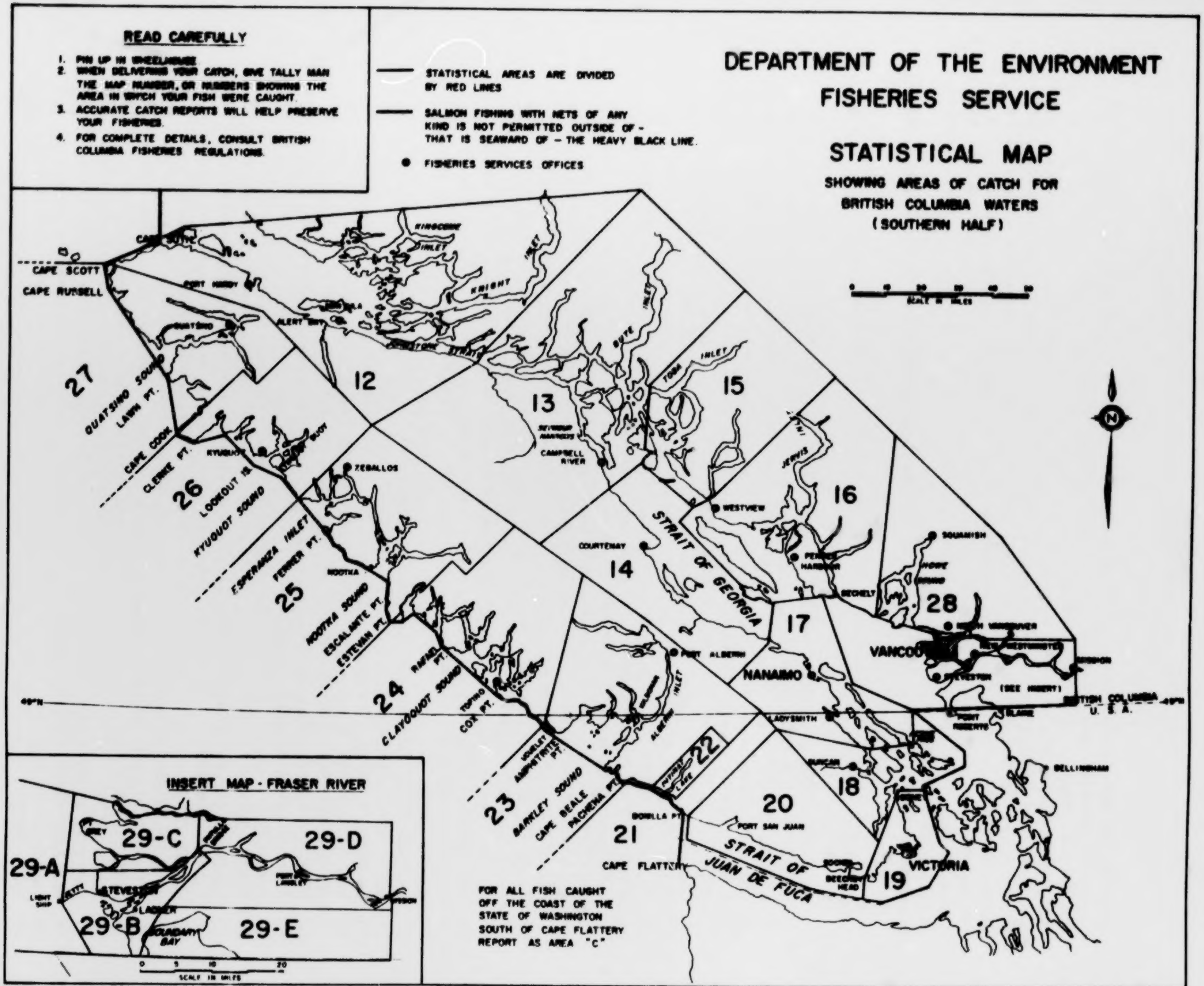


DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
FISHERIES SERVICE

STATISTICAL MAP

SHOWING AREAS OF CATCH FOR
BRITISH COLUMBIA WATERS
(SOUTHERN HALF)

READ CAREFULLY

1. PIN UP IN WHEELHOUSE.
2. WHEN DELIVERING YOUR CATCH, GIVE TALLY MAN THE MAP NUMBER, OR NUMBERS SHOWING THE AREA IN WHICH YOUR FISH WERE CAUGHT.
3. ACCURATE CATCH REPORTS WILL HELP PRESERVE YOUR FISHERIES.
4. FOR COMPLETE DETAILS, CONSULT BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES REGULATIONS.

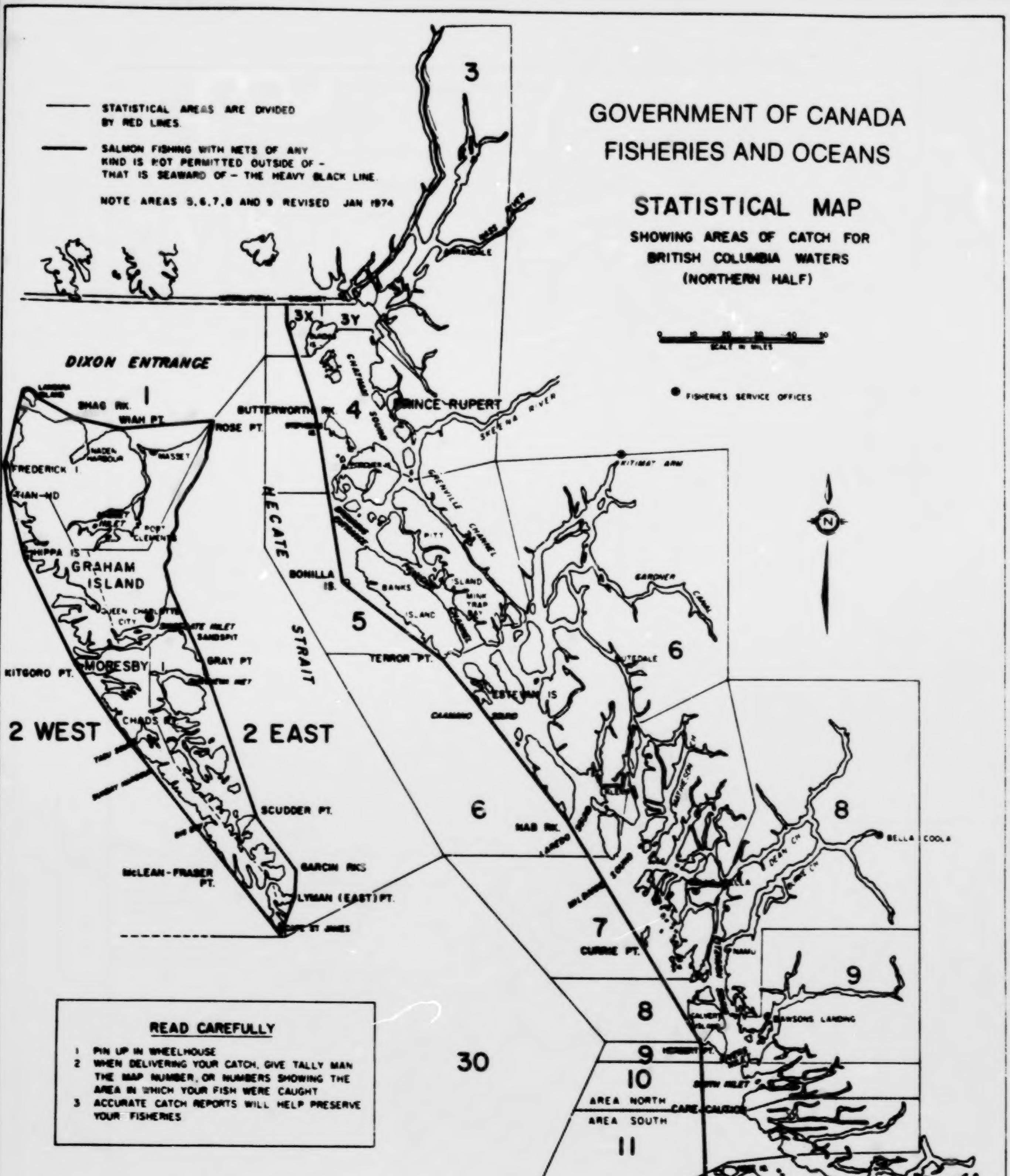
— STATISTICAL AREAS ARE DIVIDED BY RED LINES

— SALMON FISHING WITH NETS OF ANY KIND IS NOT PERMITTED OUTSIDE OF - THAT IS SEAWARD OF - THE HEAVY BLACK LINE.

● FISHERIES SERVICES OFFICES

FOR ALL FISH CAUGHT OFF THE COAST OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON SOUTH OF CAPE FLATTERY REPORT AS AREA "C"

SCALE IN MILES
0
10
20
30
40
50
N
CAPE SCOTT
CAPE RUSSELL
CAPE SUTIL
PORT HARDY
ALERT BAY
QUATSINO
KINGCOME INLET
KNIGHT INLET
JOHNSTONE STRAIT
BUTE INLET
TOBA INLET
JERVIS INLET
27
QUATSINO SOUND
LAWN PT.
CAPE COOK
CLERKE PT.
26
LOOKOUT IS.
KYUQUOT SOUND
KYUQUOT
ZEBALLOS
ESPERANZA INLET
FERRER PT.
25
NOOTKA
NOOTKA SOUND
ESCALANTE PT.
ESTEVAN PT.
24
RAFAEL PT.
CLAYOQUOT SOUND
TOFINO
COX PT.
23
UCLUELET
AMPHITRITE PT.
BARKLEY SOUND
CAPE BEALE
PACHENA PT.
22
21
BONILLA PT.
CAPE FLATTERY
20
PORT SAN JUAN
STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA
SOOKE
BEECHEY HEAD
19
VICTORIA
18
DUNCAN
LADYSMITH
NANAIMO
PORT ALBERNI
ALBERNI INLET
12
13
SEYMOUR NARROWS
CAMPBELL RIVER
14
COURTENAY
STRAIT OF GEORGIA
15
WESTVIEW
16
PENDER HARBOUR
SECHELT
17
28
SQUAMISH
HOWE SOUND
NORTH VANCOUVER
VANCOUVER
NEW WESTMINSTER
STEVESTON
MISSION
(SEE INSERT)
POINT ROBERTS
BLAINE
BRITISH COLUMBIA
U. S. A.
49°N
BELLINGHAM
INSERT MAP - FRASER RIVER
29-A
29-B
29-C
29-D
29-E
LIGHT SHIP
STEVESTON
LADNER
BOUNDARY BAY
PORT LANGLEY
MISSION
0
5
10
20
SCALE IN MILES


3
3X
3Y
4
5
6
6
7
8
8
9
9
10
AREA NORTH
AREA SOUTH
11
12
30
1
2 WEST
2 EAST
DIXON ENTRANCE
HECATE STRAIT
GRAHAM ISLAND
MORESBY I
VANCOUVER ISLAND
PRINCE RUPERT
SKEENA RIVER
KITIMAT ARM
BELLA COOLA
DAWSONS LANDING
CAPE SCOTT
CAPE CAUTION
SMITH INLET
HERBERT PT.
CURRIE PT.
NAB RK.
TERROR PT.
BONILLA IS.
BUTTERWORTH RK.
ROSE PT.
WIAH PT.
SHAG RK.
FREDERICK I.
TIAN-HD
CHIPPA IS
MASSET
PORT CLEMENTS
QUEEN CHARLOTTE CITY
SANDSPIT
GRAY PT
KITGORO PT.
CHADS PT
SCUDDER PT.
GARCIN RKS
LYMAN (EAST) PT.
McLEAN-FRASER PT.
CAPE ST JAMES
GRENVILLE CHANNEL
GARDNER CANAL
PITT ISLAND
BANKS ISLAND
ESTEVAN IS
BUTEDALE
DEAN CH.
CALVERT ISLAND
NAMU
MINK TRAP BAY
FISHERIES SERVICE OFFICES
SCALE IN MILES
0
10
20
30
40
50
N

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA
FISHERIES AND OCEANS

STATISTICAL MAP
SHOWING AREAS OF CATCH FOR
BRITISH COLUMBIA WATERS
(NORTHERN HALF)

STATISTICAL AREAS ARE DIVIDED BY RED LINES.

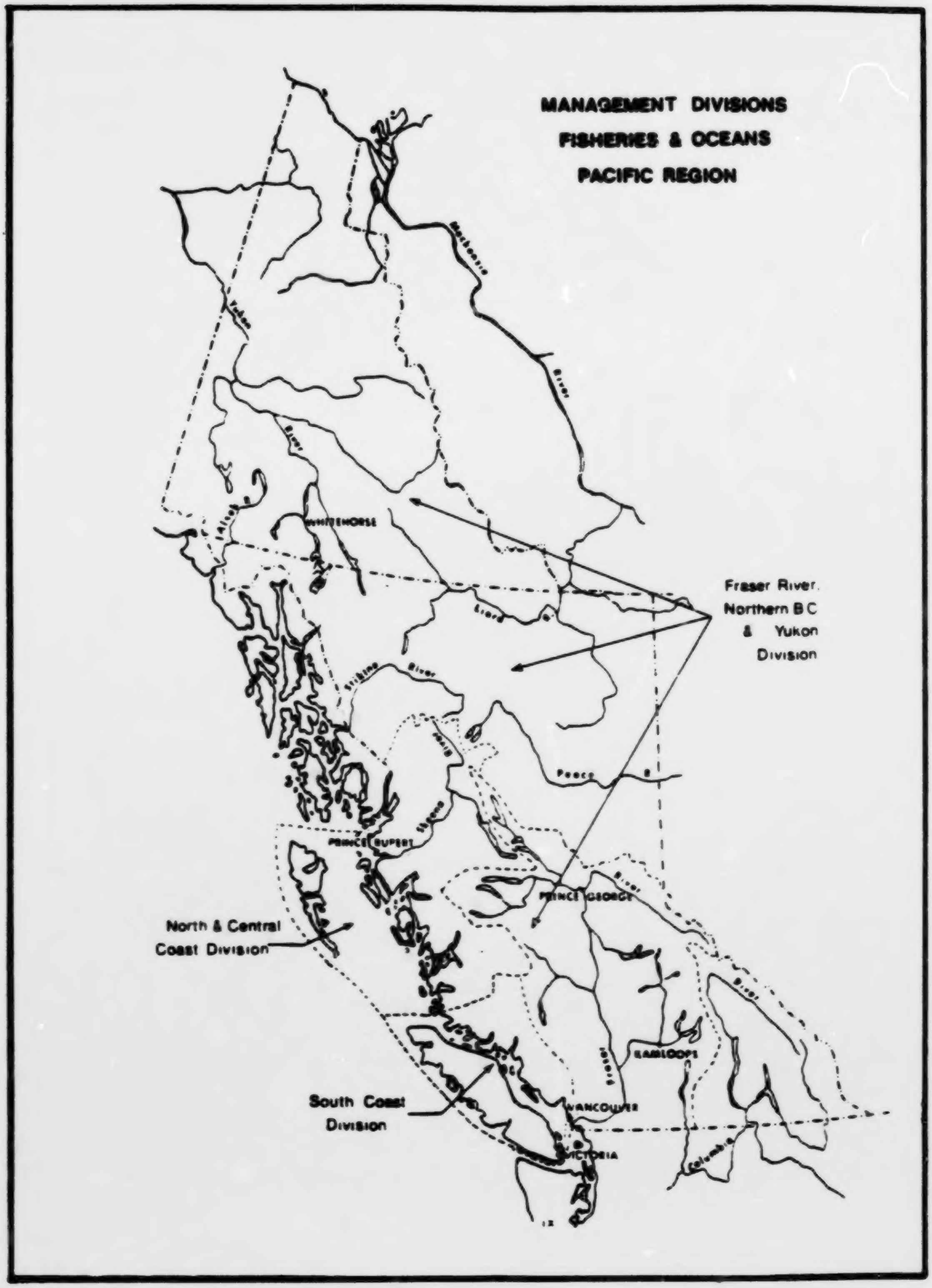
SALMON FISHING WITH NETS OF ANY KIND IS NOT PERMITTED OUTSIDE OF - THAT IS SEAWARD OF - THE HEAVY BLACK LINE.

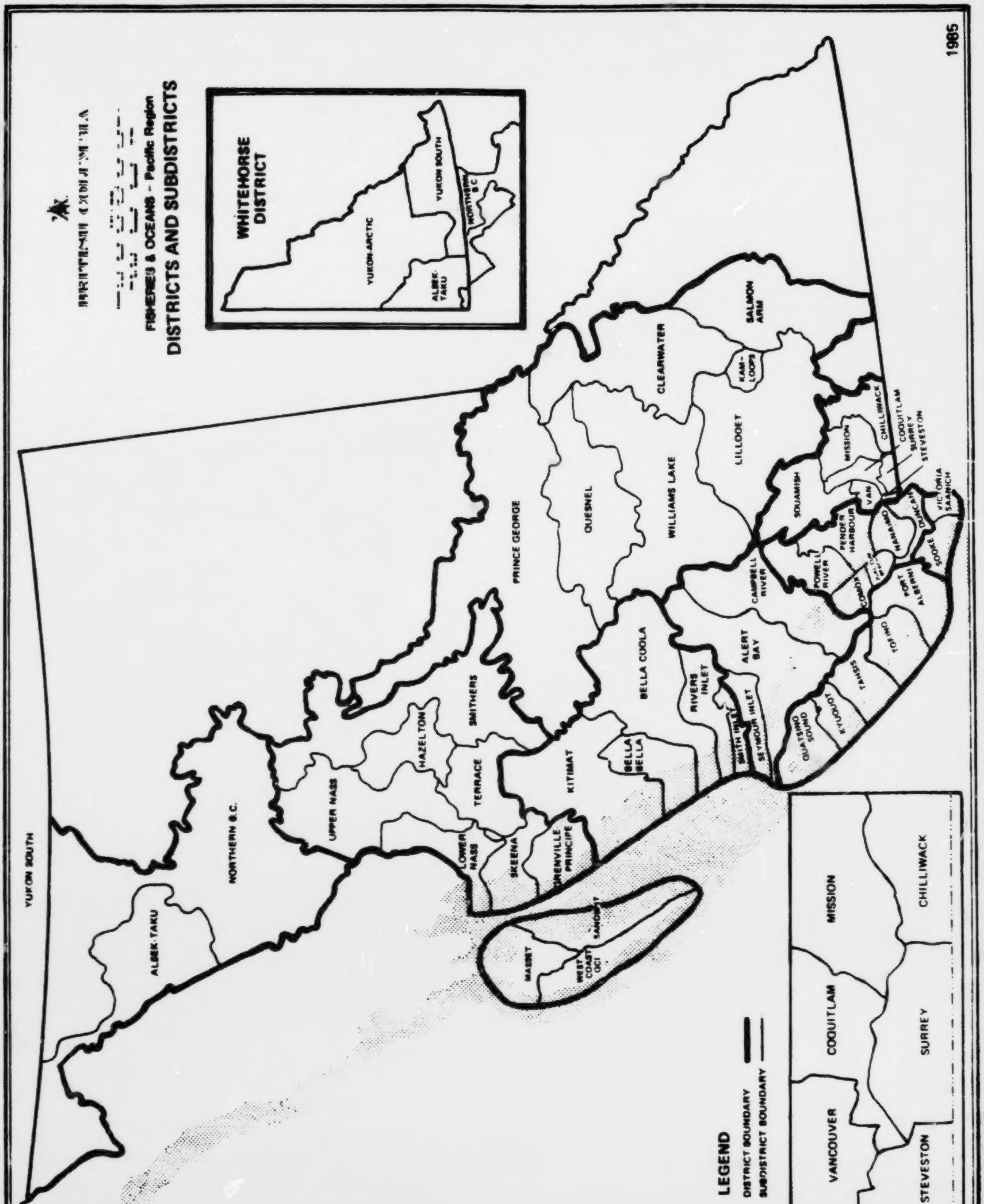
NOTE AREAS 5,6,7,8 AND 9 REVISED JAN 1974

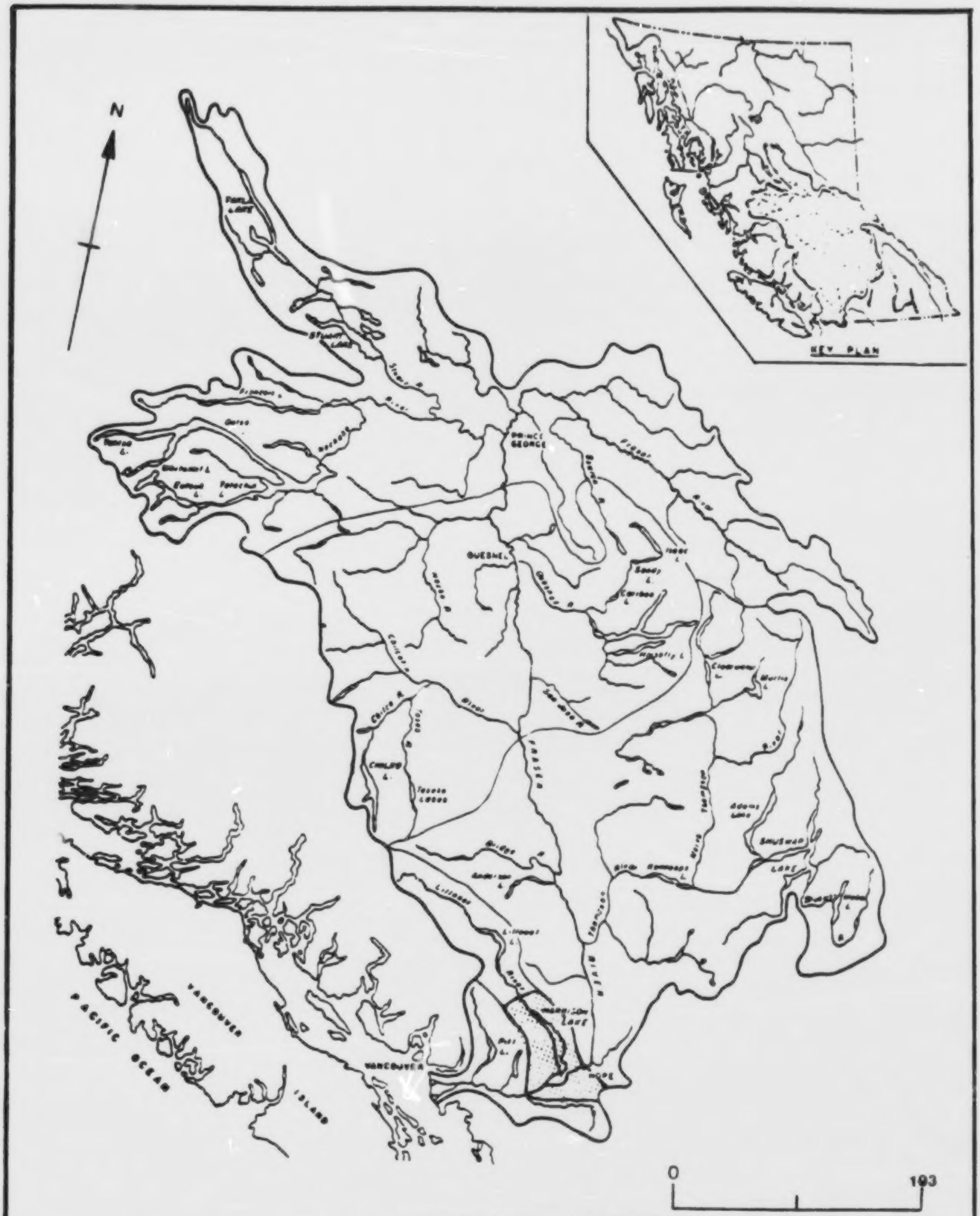
READ CAREFULLY

1. PIN UP IN WHEELHOUSE
2. WHEN DELIVERING YOUR CATCH, GIVE TALLY MAN THE MAP NUMBER, OR NUMBERS SHOWING THE AREA IN WHICH YOUR FISH WERE CAUGHT
3. ACCURATE CATCH REPORTS WILL HELP PRESERVE YOUR FISHERIES

FIFTH EDITION JAN 1974


MANAGEMENT DIVISIONS
FISHERIES & OCEANS
PACIFIC REGION
Mackenzie
River
Yukon
River
WHITEHORSE
Liard
Stikine River
Peace R.
Skeena
PRINCE RUPERT
PRINCE GEORGE
Fraser
River
KAMLOOPS
VANCOUVER
VICTORIA
Columbia
Fraser River,
Northern B.C.
& Yukon
Division
North & Central
Coast Division
South Coast
Division


FISHERIES & OCEANS - Pacific Region
DISTRICTS AND SUBDISTRICTS
WHITEHORSE DISTRICT
YUKON-ARCTIC
ALBEK-TAKU
YUKON SOUTH
NORTHERN B.C.
YUKON SOUTH
ALBEK-TAKU
NORTHERN B.C.
UPPER NASS
HAZELTON
SMITHERS
LOWER NASS
TERRACE
PRINCE GEORGE
SKEENA
GRENVILLE-PRINCIPE
KITIMAT
MASSET
WEST COAST QCI
SANDSPIT
BELLA BELLA
BELLA COOLA
QUESNEL
WILLIAMS LAKE
CLEARWATER
SALMON ARM
KAMLOOPS
LILLOOET
RIVERS INLET
SMITH INLET
SEYMOUR INLET
ALERT BAY
CAMPBELL RIVER
QUATSINO SOUND
KYUQUOT
TAHSIS
TOFINO
PORT ALBERNI
COMOX
NANAIMO
POWELL RIVER
PENDER HARBOUR
SQUAMISH
MISSION
CHILLIWACK
COQUITLAM
SURREY
STEVESTON
VAN
DUNCAN
SOOKE
VICTORIA SAANICH
LEGEND
DISTRICT BOUNDARY
SUBDISTRICT BOUNDARY
VANCOUVER
COQUITLAM
MISSION
STEVESTON
SURREY
CHILLIWACK
1985


N
KEY PLAN
STUART LAKE
PRINCE GEORGE
QUESNEL
FRASER
CHILKO L.
SHUSWAP
LAKE
ADAMS LAKE
THOMPSON
HARRISON LAKE
HOPE
VANCOUVER
PACIFIC OCEAN
VANCOUVER
ISLAND
0
193
kms

FRASER RIVER WATERSHED

STANDARDS USED ON STREAM DATA PAGE

Name of Stream: Name given in Gazetteer of Canada, British Columbia 1966 edition;

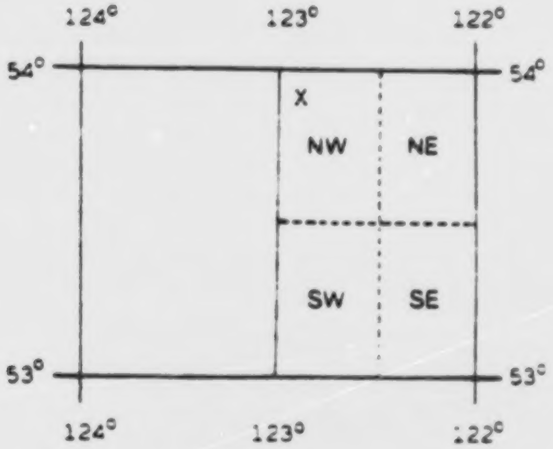
Statistical Area: As defined by D.F.O. showing areas of catch for B.C. waters (Map dated Jan. 1974)

Districts and Subdistricts : As defined by D.F.O. (Map 1985)

RAB Numbers : The Aquatics Unit of the Resource Analysis Branch, Ministry of the Environment have assigned a hierarchical coding system (RAB number) to drainage basins of British Columbia. RAB numbers classify catchment areas and river channels. Further information on RAB coding system can be found in "A Hierarchical Watershed Coding System for British Columbia", RAB Technical Paper #3, Ministry of the Environment, Victoria, B.C. June 1980.

Location and Position: Defined by quadrant indexing. Each geographical quadrilateral of the earth's surface of 1 degree in extent in latitude and longitude is divided into the SE, SW, NE and NW quarters. The south-east corner of each quadrilateral gives the initial point for the figure of reference (Gazetteer of Canada).

EXAMPLE "X"
53° 122° NW



Length: The portion of the stream accessible to spawning salmon.

Drainage: Area in square kilometers of the entire drainage basin feeding the stream.

Discharge: Extremes of maximum and minimum daily discharge for the period of the last 30 years. Discharge date is taken from "Historical Stream Flow Summary", British Columbia, Water Survey of Canada.

Temperature: As described (°C)

Barriers and Points of difficult ascent: Complete and partial barriers to salmon and their distance from the stream mouth. Species likely to be affected may be listed. Both natural and man-made obstructions are defined.

Spawning distribution:
Portion of the stream utilized by each species. Distribution is indicated by brief comments opposite the species.

General remarks: Emphasizes features of stream and spawning populations. Also includes industrial activity, routes of accessibility, etc. The comments and dates are taken from "Annual Reports of Salmon Streams and Spawning Grounds". In some cases, references to additional information not included in the General remarks may be given.

Escapement Records: The escapement represents the mid point of the coded range of escapement for each species. For example: the letter "H" representing 5000-10000 fish would be entered as 7500. Where absolute numbers are provided by Fisheries Personnel, these numbers are entered. N/O means the stream was inspected, but no fish were observed; UNK means there was evidence of fish present, but no estimates were made; NO RECORDS means no escapement records for the applicable years could be found in the escapement files.

Timing: Dates which salmon arrive in the stream, begin to spawn, reach peak spawning period and finish spawning.

E = early (1st to 10th of the month)
M = mid (11th to 20th of the month)
L = late (21st to end of the month)

NB: Distance references are from the mouth of the stream unless otherwise stated.

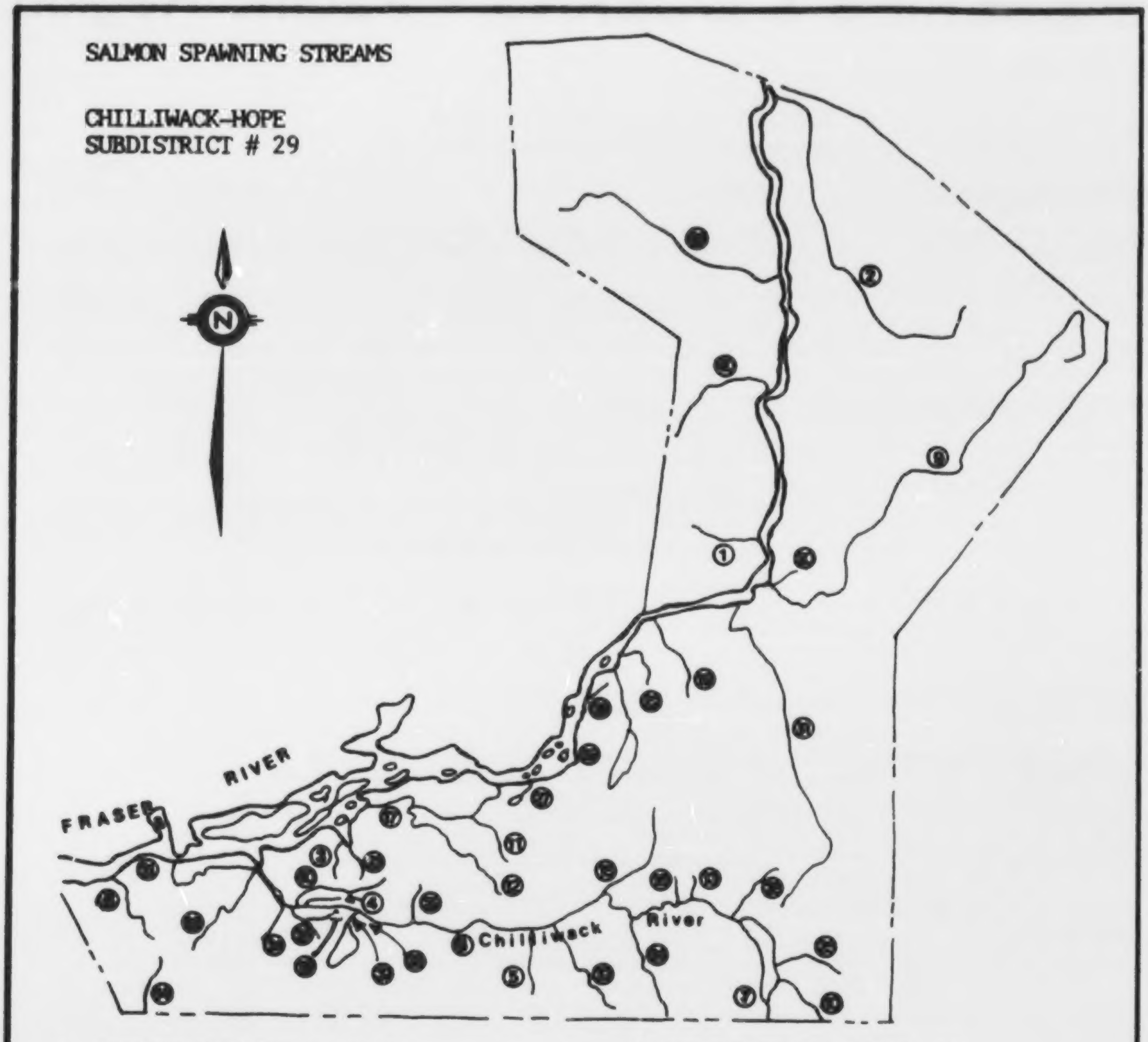
FISHERIES & OCEANS – Pacific Region

DISTRICT/SUB-DISTRICT OFFICES

DISTRICT/SUB-DISTRICT	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	SUB-DISTRICT NUMBER
DISTRICT #1 - Kamloops	202 - 317 Seymour St., Kamloops, V2C 2E9	374-4322	
Salmon Arm	Box 1160, 461 Beatty Ave. NW, Salmon Arm V0E 2T0	832-8037	29K
Prince George	2392 Ospika Blvd., Prince George, V2N 3N5	564-7030	29I
Clearwater	Box 610, Clearwater, V0E 1N0	674-2633	29J
Lillooet	Box 315, Lillooet, V0K 1V0	256-4525	29F
Quesnel	Box 4340, Quesnel, V2J 3J3	992-2434	29H
Williams Lake	540 Borland St, Williams Lake, V2G 1M8	398-6544	29G
DISTRICT #2 - New Westminster	309 - 549 Columbia St., New West., V3L 1B3	524-7181	
Vancouver	309 - 549 Columbia St., New West., V3L 1B3	524-7306	28A
Surrey	309 - 549 Columbia St., New West., V3L 1B3	524-7171	29B
Coquitlam	309 - 549 Columbia St., New West., V3L 1B3	524-7169	29C
Steveston	1255 No. 1 Road, Richmond, V7E 1T7	274-7217	29A
Squamish	Box 85, Squamish, V0N 3G0	892-3230	28B
Mission	Box 3308, Mission, V2V 4J5	826-3664	29D
Chilliwack	Suite 5, 9375 Mary St., Chilliwack, V2P 4G9	792-6011	29E
DISTRICT #3 - Nanaimo	60 Front St., Nanaimo, V9R 5H7	754-3257	
Nanaimo/Ladysmith	60 Front St., Nanaimo, V9R 5H7	754-3257	17
Qualicum Beach	Box 1270, Qualicum Beach, V0R 2T0	752-9712	14S
Comox	Box 1328, Comox, V9N 3Z0	339-2031	14N
Duncan	Box 241, 191 Ingram St., Duncan, V0L 3X3	746-6221	18
Powell River	4488 Marine Avenue, Powell River, V8A 2K2	485-9621	15
Pender Harbour	Box 10, Madeira Park, V0N 2H0	883-2313	16
DISTRICT #4 - Port Alberni	Box 280, Federal Building, Port Alberni, V9Y 7M7	724-0195	
Port Alberni	Box 280, Federal Building, Port Alberni, V9Y 7M7	724-0195	23
Quatsino Sound	Box 10, Port Hardy, V0N 2P0	949-6422	27
Kyuquot	Box 549, Tahsis, V0P 1X0	934-6606	26
Tahsis	Box 549, Tahsis, V0P 1X0	934-6606	25
Tofino	Box 48, Tofino, V0R 2Z0	725-3468	24
DISTRICT #5 - Campbell River	215 - 950 Alder St., Campbell River, V9W 2P8	287-2102	
Campbell River	215 - 950 Alder St., Campbell River, V9W 2P8	287-2102	13
Seymour Inlet	Box 10, Port Hardy, V0N 2P0	949-6422	11
Alert Bay	Box 10, Alert Bay, V0N 1A0	974-5216	12
DISTRICT #6 - Victoria	116 - 816 Government St., Victoria, V8W 1W9	566-3252	
Victoria/Saanich	116 - 816 Government St., Victoria, V8W 1W9	566-3252	19
Sooke	Box 460, Sooke, V0S 1N0	642-5322	20
DISTRICT #7 - Kitimat	315 - 450 Federal Building, Kitimat, V8C 1T6	632-4884	
Butedale	315 - 450 Federal Building, Kitimat, V8C 1T6	632-4884	6
Bella Bella	Box 38, Bella Bella, V0T 1B0	957-2363	7
Bella Coola	Box 130, Bella Coola, V0T 1C0	799-5345	8
Rivers Inlet	Dawson Landing P.O., Rivers Inlet, V0N 1M0		9
Smith Inlet	Dawson Landing P.O., Rivers Inlet, V0N 1M0		10
DISTRICT #8 - Prince Rupert	109 - 417 2nd Ave. West, Prince Rupert, V8J 1G8	624-9137	
Waterfront	109 - 417 2nd Ave. West, Prince Rupert, V8J 1G8	624-9137	
Skeena	109 - 417 2nd Ave. West, Prince Rupert, V8J 1G8	624-9137	4A
Grenville - Principe	109 - 417 2nd Ave. West, Prince Rupert, V8J 1G8	624-9137	5
Lower Nass	109 - 417 2nd Ave. West, Prince Rupert, V8J 1G8	624-9137	3A
Upper Nass	Box 29, Nass Camp, V0J 3J0	633-2408	3B
Hazelton	Box 327, Field Street, Hazelton, V0J 1Y0	842-6327	4C
Smithers	Box 578, Smithers, V0J 2N0	847-2312	4D
Terrace	4721-B Lazelle Ave., Terrace, V8G 1R6	635-2206	4B
DISTRICT #9 - Queen Charlotte Is.	Box 99, Queen Charlotte City, V0T 1S0	559-4413	
West Coast Q.C.I.	Box 99, Queen Charlotte City, V0T 1S0	559-4413	2W
Masset	Box 99, Masset, V0T 1M0	626-3316	1
Sandspit	Box 222, Sandspit, V0T 1T0	637-5340	2E
DISTRICT #10 - Whitehorse	122 Industrial Road, Whitehorse, Y.T., Y1A 2T9	667-2235	
Yukon South/Northern B.C.	122 Industrial Road, Whitehorse, Y.T., Y1A 2T9	667-2235	120
Yukon-Arctic	122 Industrial Road, Whitehorse, Y.T., Y1A 2T9	667-2235	110
Alsek-Taku	Box 5341, Haines Junction, Y.T., Y0B 1L0	634-2235	130

SALMON SPAWNING STREAMS

CHILLIWACK-HOPE
SUBDISTRICT # 29

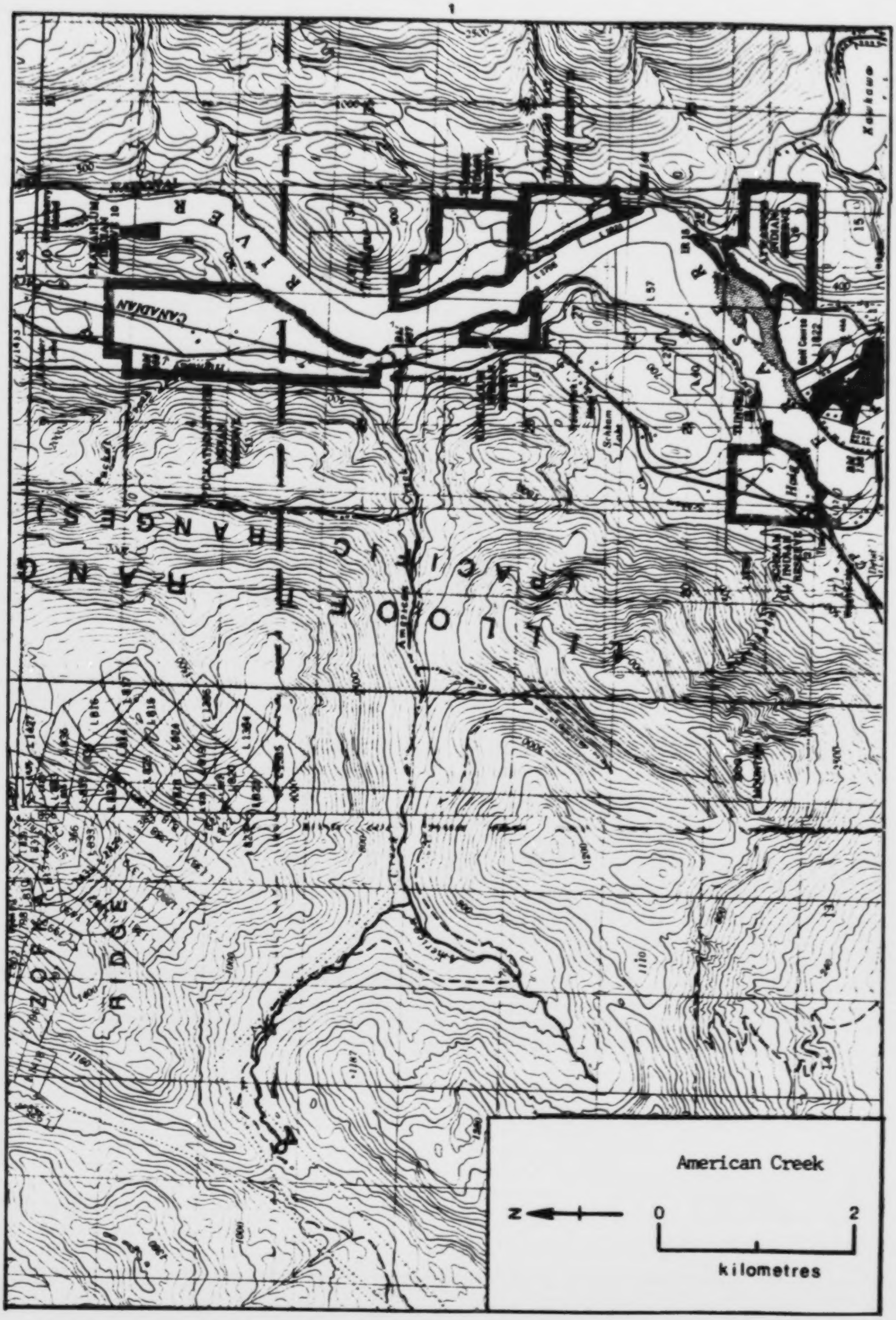


1. AMERICAN CREEK (America Creek)
2. ANDERSON RIVER (Anderson Creek)
3. ATCHELITZ CREEK
4. (Barrett Creek)
5. BORDEN CREEK (Silvery Creek)
6. CHILLIWACK RIVER
(Chilliwack Vedder River)
7. CHILLIWACK RIVER
(Upper Chilliwack River, Dolly Varden Creek)
8. CLAYBURN CREEK, (Kelly Creek)
9. COQUIHALA RIVER
10. DEPOT CREEK (Brown Creek)
11. DUNVILLE CREEK (Dunnville Creek,
Dunville Creek)
12. ELK CREEK
13. (Fifteen Mile Creek)
14. FISHTRAP CREEK (Hatchery Creek)
15. FOLEY CREEK (Ford Creek)
16. (Fourteen Mile Creek)
26. (Hipp Creek, Gunter Creek,
Peach Creek, Lickman Creek)
17. HOPE SLOUGH (Hope River
18. (Hopedale Slough)
19. HUNTER CREEK
20. KAWKAWA CREEK (Sucker Creek,
Succer Creek)
21. LONZO CREEK (Marshall Creek)
22. LORENZETTA CREEK (Lorenzetti Creek)
23. LUCKAKUCK CREEK (Luck-a kut Creek,
Luck-a-kuck Creek)
24. NESAKWATCH CREEK (Middle Creek,
Middle River)
25. PALEFACE CREEK (Kokanee Creek)
27. (Popkum Creek, Popcum Creek)
28. POST CREEK
29. RYDER CREEK
30. (Salwein Creek, Salwein River)
31. SILVERHOPE CREEK (Silver Creek)
32. SLESSE CREEK
33. SPUZZUM CREEK
34. (Stewart Slough, Stewart Creek)
35. STREET CREEK
36. SUMAS RIVER
37. SWELTZER RIVER (Sweltzer Creek)
38. WAHLEACH CREEK (Jones Creek)
39. (Wahleach Slough)
40. YALE CREEK

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR STATISTICAL AREA 29 - CHILLIWACK - HOPE

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947	7,700	400	6,750	30,975	194,900	13,475
48	12,275	425	7,780	40,150	1,950	4,925
49	9,260	200	5,135	46,975	124,200	9,500
50	35,425	200	10,690	59,000	68	11,750
51	15,150	1,500	18,988	59,225	197,825	15,750
52	19,275	750	22,133	69,904	25	9,750
53	12,100	400	17,850	22,482	125,662	9,750
54	35,050	775	11,775	26,297	25	11,750
55	35,275	750	18,775	15,250	124,900	15,950
56	15,100	775	16,650	11,374	7,405	12,525
57	19,725	425	17,850	20,450	222,972	5,575
58	15,925	825	37,650	10,375	200	19,300
59	47,475	775	18,150	20,675	152,225	12,150
60	15,225	425	10,900	18,250		9,600
61	16,703	475	18,000	40,525	261,075	10,850
62	35,275	425	79,550	46,700		17,450
63	15,475	425	79,599	50,148	252,850	17,600
64	15,225	400	37,950	53,970		17,025
65	3,925	225	12,175	16,775	228,825	4,125
66	16,812	75	19,604	55,718		7,975
67	33,275	25	6,925	98,456	281,628	3,175
68	25,792	25	9,393	91,390		5,170
69	6,839	300	11,934	37,235	80,729	4,150
70	15,450	200	15,450	44,665		2,150
71	9,400	25	11,675	50,000	183,975	3,775
72	10,157	200	6,800	80,240		2,547
73	902	100	17,100	32,250	218,650	3,500
74	10,325	100	14,850	32,540	12	545
75	9,000	100	10,900	31,645	96,845	2,770
76	6,039	25	7,500	57,767		2,250
77	355	25	14,603	93,041	37,720	1,325
78	7,098	101	12,356	53,385		760
79	32,300	52	13,986	26,294	61,199	550
80	1,982	50	5,982	53,926		1,000
81	317	25	6,960	103,872	95,038	750
82	20,963	25	5,432	77,122		952
83	19,764	8	7,633	44,242	82,937	705
84	1,446	58	17,426	112,754		2,872
85			45	800		
TIMING						
ARRIVE						
START						
PEAK						
END						

REMARKS


American Creek
N
0
2
kilometres
FRASER RIVER
CANADIAN PACIFIC
LILLOOET RANGE
RANGES
ZORA RIDGE
American Creek
Hope

NAME OF STREAM AMERICAN CREEK RAB NO. 00-0815

LOCAL NAME (America Creek)

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SE.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows E. into Fraser R. N. of Hope, Yale Dist.

LENGTH 2.4 km WIDTH 12 m DRAINAGE 32.4 km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock 10% Boulder 40% Coarse 20% Fine 20%

Silt & Sand 10% Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

Natural rock canyon 2.4km from mouth

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
chum	scattered up to highway bridge
pink	" " "
coho	" " "

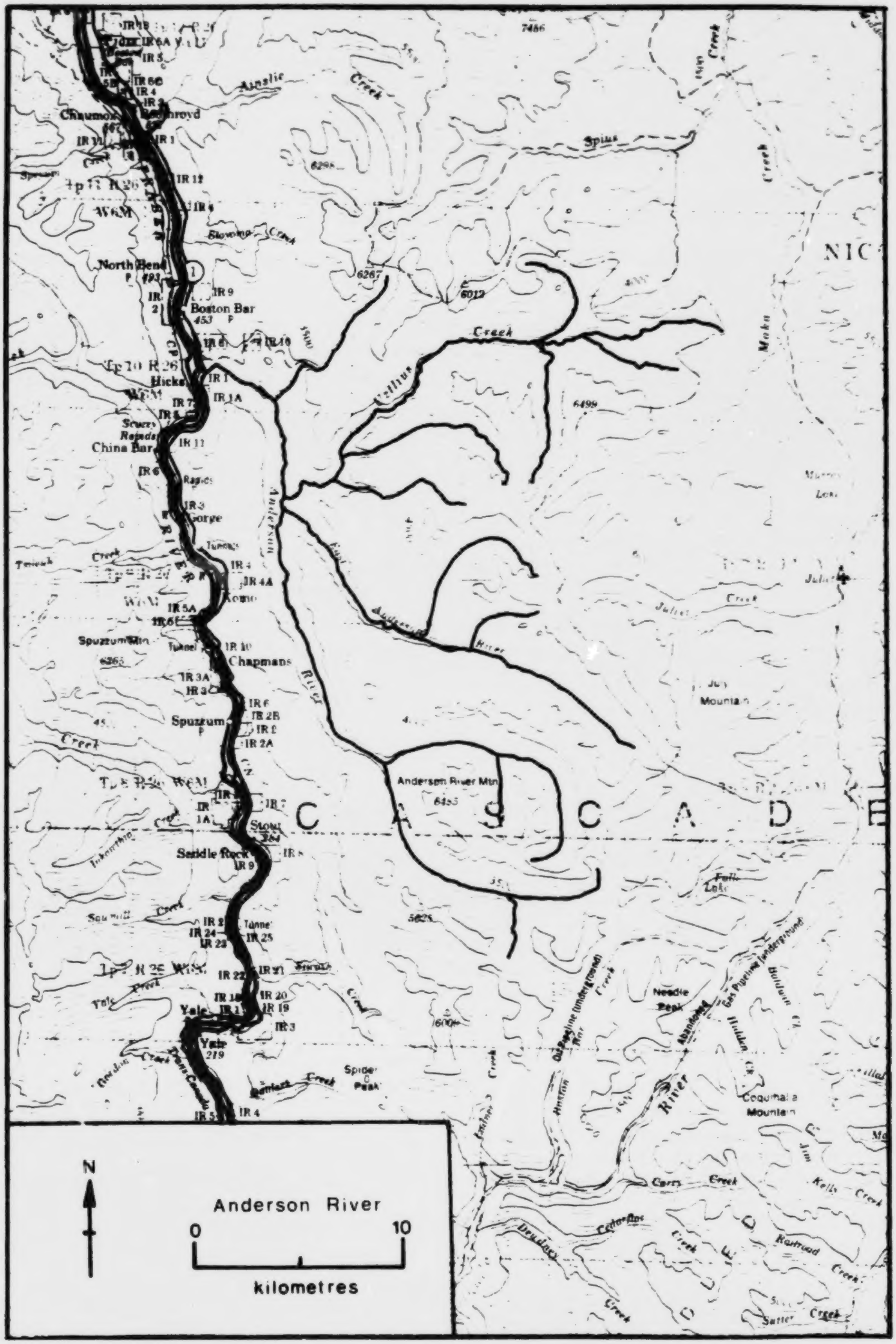
GENERAL REMARKS

1958	This stream has a very limited spawning area -- stream bed is mostly large boulders. Approx 150 Adams River sockeye entered this year.
1960	A placer mine is in operation at the Fraser River confluence.
1970	Very low water — coho didnt show up.
1971	Logging is in operation on the upper reaches of this creek.
1978	No salmon observed since 1973.
1984	Scouring and gravel movement has resulted in chum spawning in the bottom 250 yds of the system.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR AMERICAN CREEK (America Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56				NO RECORDS PRIOR TO 1958		
57						
58			25			
59			25		200	
60			25			
61			25		200	
62			25			
63			25		200	
64			25			
65			25	25	200	
66			N/O	N/O		
67			N/O	N/O	100	
68			25	25		25
69			N/O	N/O	175	N/O
70			N/O			
71			N/O		300	
72			N/O			
73					100	
74			N/O			
75					N/O	
76			N/O			N/O
77			N/O		N/O	N/O
78				N/O		
79			N/O	N/O	N/O	N/O
80			N/O	N/O	N/O	
81			-	50	250	-
82				15	-	-
83			-	N/O	100	
84			5	80	-	-
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			NOV	M OCT	E-L OCT	
START			M DEC	M-L OCT	M SEP-E OCT	
PEAK			M NOV-L DEC	L OCT-E NOV	M OCT	
END				M NOV-E DEC	L OCT-E NOV	

REMARKS


Anderson River
N
0
10
kilometres
Chaumox
Boothroyd
North Bend
Boston Bar
Hicks
China Bar
Scuzzy Rapids
Gorge
Komo
Spuzzum Mtn
Chapmans
Spuzzum
Stout
Saddle Rock
Yale
Spider Peak
Anderson River
East Anderson River
Uztlius Creek
Ainslie Creek
Spius Creek
Maka Creek
Juliet Creek
Juliet
July Mountain
Anderson River Mtn
6455
Falls Lake
Needle Peak
Coquihalla Mountain
Coquihalla River
Gas Pipeline (underground)
Oil Pipeline (underground)
Boston Bar Creek
Carry Creek
Jim Kelly Creek
Railroad Creek
Sutter Creek
Dewdney Creek
Boulder Cr.
Holden Cr.
Yale Creek
Sawmill Creek
Inkawthia Creek
Tikwalus Creek
Stoyoma Creek
Trans-Canada Hwy
CPR
FRASER RIVER
CASCADE
NIC
7486
6298
6267
6012
6499
6265
5625
6000
453
219
IR 1
IR 1A
IR 2
IR 2A
IR 2B
IR 3
IR 3A
IR 4
IR 4A
IR 5
IR 5A
IR 6
IR 7
IR 9
IR 10
IR 11
IR 12
IR 18
IR 19
IR 20
IR 21
IR 22
IR 23
IR 24
IR 25
Tp 11 R 26 W6M
Tp 10 R 26 W6M
Tp 5 R 26 W6M
Tp 7 R 25 W6M
Tunnel
Rapids

NAME OF STREAM ANDERSON RIVER RAB NO. 00-1000

LOCAL NAME (Anderson Creek)

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 NE.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows NW. into Fraser R. S. of Boston Bar P.O., Yale Dist.

LENGTH 0.4 km WIDTH 18.0 m DRAINAGE km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock 5% Boulder 45% Coarse 20% Fine 20%

Silt & Sand 10% Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

Anderson River Falls 4.8km from mouth — cement apron at C.N.R.tressle 300 yds from mouth — passable after 1982.

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- from mouth to Anderson River Falls
pink	- " " "

GENERAL REMARKS

1953 This stream is frequently seeded by vagrant fish but has little or no definite run.

1957 Some seeding in unstable section — hatching should prove successful if there is no high water before spring.

1964 During the winter of 1963 C.N.R. built a concrete base across this stream to protect the railway tressle. Coho were unable to negotiate this barrier and spawned below the falls. Fishway should be installed before the pinks enter next fall.

1967 After consultatation with the Resource Development Branch and Conservation and Protection Branch,it was decided not to go ahead with a permanent type fishway to provide access to the upper reaches.

1978 Area below cement apron at railway bridge is unstable Fraser River bar; area above apron is unaccessible.

1979 Entire spawning area is in Fraser flood plane, stream shifts constantly over wide delta area.

1982 Cement apron at C.N.R. has filled in with gravel, so fish can move up to the falls.

1983 Flash flooding in Jan, 84 caused scouring, siltation and probably 100% loss of spawn.

continued.....

continuation

ANDERSON RIVER

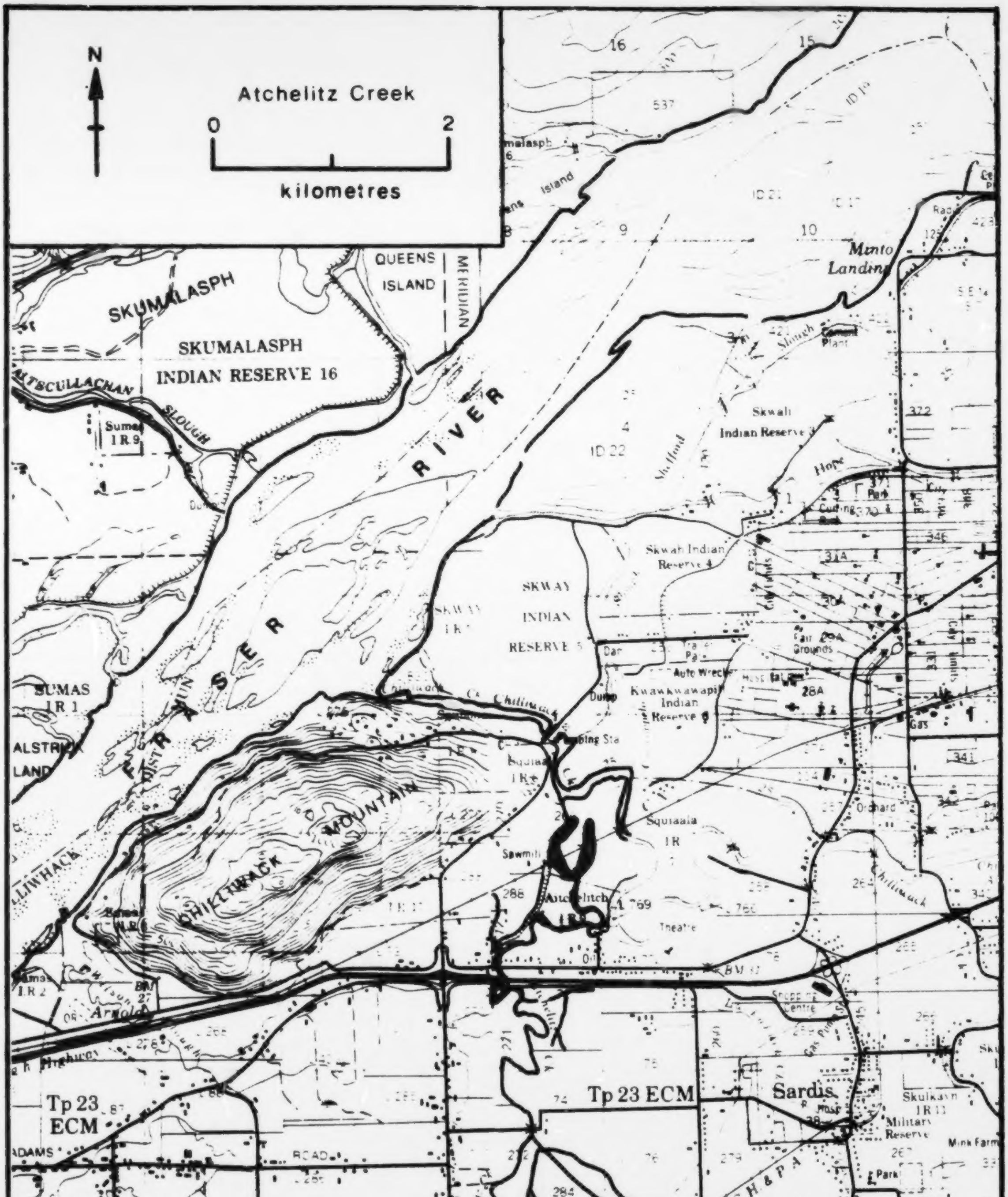
Physical conditions:

1949	Stream changed course several times through sand bar at mouth.
1955	50% of stream bed below railway bridge unstable due to shifting sand bars. Water levels abnormally high during pink migration.
1959	Some scouring near mouth.
1965/67	Severe scouring in periods of high water (below cement apron)
1969	Flash floods caused severe scouring -- 30% of spawn will be lost due to change in stream course.
1971/74	Flash floods — shifting gravel — scouring and erosion to 50% of stream.
1975/82	Reported only light erosion and silting.
1984/84	Reported floods in Jan. causing scouring, siltation and 100% loss of spawn. An extensive logging operation has been carried out on this stream and in tributary valleys.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR ANDERSON RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947			UNK	UNK	400	
48						
49					25	
50				NO RECORD		
51				NO RECORD		
52				NO RECORD		
53					25	
54						
55					UNK	
56				NO RECORD		
57					750	
58						
59					200	
60						
61					75	
62						
63			25		750	
64			25			
65			N/O		75	
66			4			
67			N/O		225	
68				NO RECORD		
69			50		300	
70			N/O			
71			25		1000	
72			N/O			
73					1400	
74			N/O			
75					120	
76						
77					200	
78			N/O			
79					116	
80			N/O	N/O	N/O	
81			-	-	300	
82			14	-	-	
83			18		354	
84			40	150		
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			E OCT	E-L SEP	OCT	
START			E-L OCT	M SEP-E OCT	E-M OCT	
PEAK			M OCT-E NOV	E-M SEP	M-L OCT	
END			L OCT-M NOV	L OCT-M NOV	L OCT-E NOV	

REMARKS


N
Atchelitz Creek
0
2
kilometres
SKUMALASPH
SKUMALASPH INDIAN RESERVE 16
QUEENS ISLAND
MERIDIAN
SLOUGH
Sumas IR 9
FRASER RIVER
SUMAS IR 1
SKWAY INDIAN RESERVE 5
Skwah Indian Reserve 4
Skwali Indian Reserve 3
Minto Landing
Kwawkwawapilt Indian Reserve 6
CHILLIWACK MOUNTAIN
Squiaala IR
Sawmill
Atchelitch IR 8
Theatre
Shopping Centre
Tp 23 ECM
ECM
ADAMS
ROAD
Sardis
Skulkayn IR 10
Military Reserve
Mink Farm
BCH&PA
Gas Pumping Station
Sawmill
Atchelitz
South Sumas
Tzeachten Indian Reserve 13
Military Reserve
Vedder Crossing
Trailer Park
Pipeline
Slough
Highway
Arnold
Fair Grounds
Orchard

NAME OF STREAM ATCHELITZ CREEK RAB NO. 00-0625-010

LOCAL NAME

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SW.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows N. into Chilliwack Cr., W. of Chilliwack, New Westminster Dist.

LENGTH 3.2 km WIDTH 8.0 m DRAINAGE km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder Coarse Fine 3%

Silt & Sand 97% Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

passable dam and fishway at 120m

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	in upper reaches
chum	" " "

GENERAL REMARKS

This creek originates from an underground spring near the Vedder River and source may be affected when the river floods.

Stream is subject to pollution from insecticides and herbicides used on adjoining farmland. Extensive silt throughout.

1948 Collins-Mackin Lumber Co. obtained a license to maintain a log pond.

1949 A pumping station was installed 90m below the confluence of Atchelitz and Chilliwack Creeks. A small number of coho fingerlings were lost when the pumps were in operation. Two of the floodgates were opened before the coho run.

1950 A fishway was installed by Collins-Mackin Lumber Co. Ltd. to compensate for spawning area lost by building a dam.

1951 Canada Packers Ltd. built a dam across this creek to raise the water level. This was done for fire prevention.

1952 Collins-Mackin Lumber Co. Ltd. constructed a culvert where the existing dam is. There was insufficient water at the head of this creek where 30% of the coho spawn. There was however, no overcrowding at the other parts of the stream.

1962 Considerable loss of coho and trout when York Farms spilled waste into the creek. They have spent nearly $70,000 in an effort to control damage to habitat.

1966. Effluent from York Farms Cannery on South Sumas Rd. was dumped into creek through their irrigation field in November.

continued....

continuation

ATCHELITZ CREEK

1982 This stream runs through farmland and processing plants. High water and muddy conditions made it impossible to get a count on coho.
1984 Heavy rains and flooding caused siltation throughout the entire system.

Predation by herons and dogs.

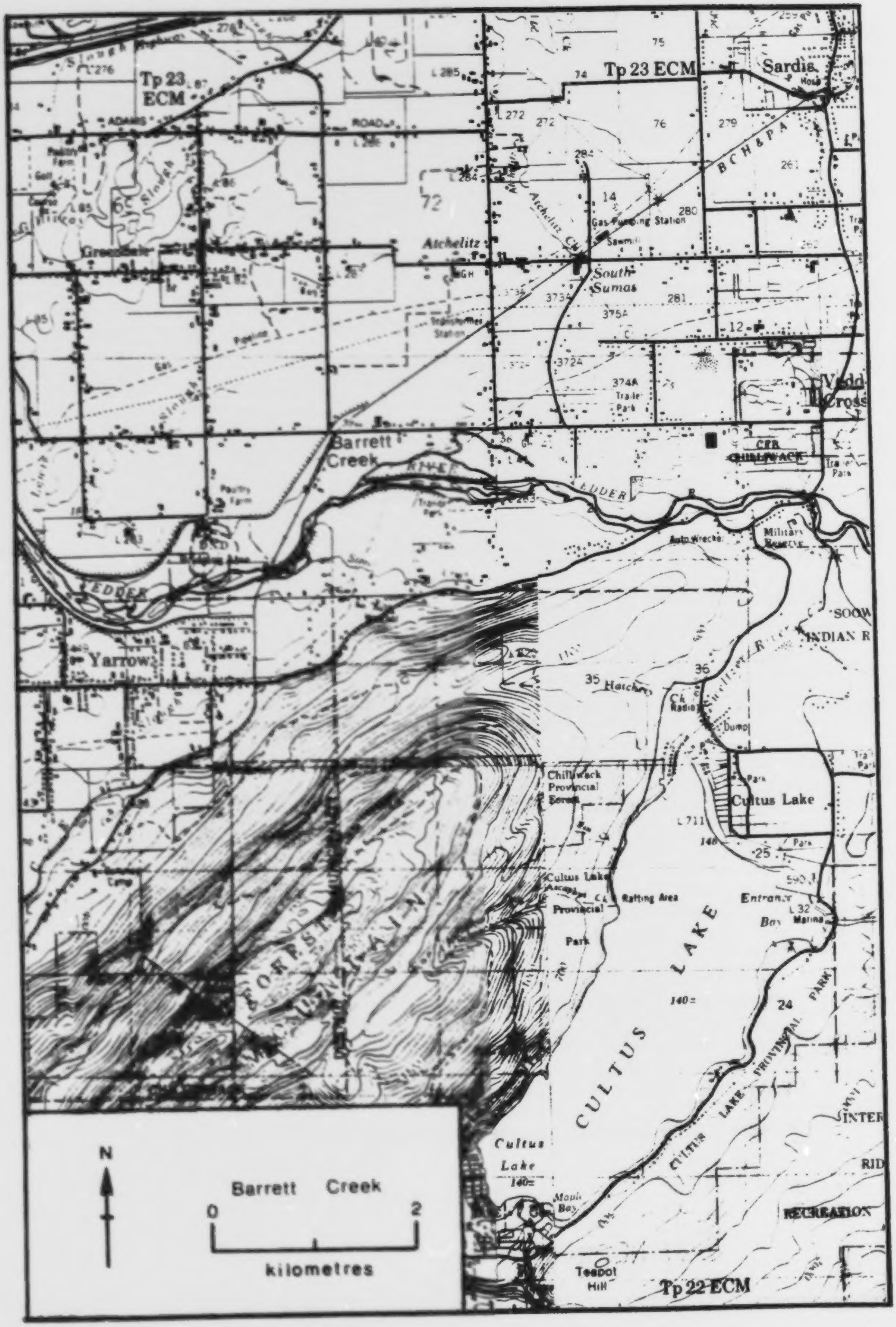
Physical conditions:

1950/60 Normal water levels.
1965/66 Silting to 90% of stream.
1967/77 Extreme silting in entire stream due to erosion of farm land. Waste from canning factory and food processing plant discharged into stream.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR ATCHELITZ CREEK

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947			200			
48			200			
49			75			
50			N/O			
51			UNK			
52			200			
53			20			
54			N/O			
55			75			
56			25			
57			25			
58			75			
59			25			
60			25			
61			75			
62			25			
63			25			
64			N/O			
65			25			
66			25			
67			20			
68			10			
69			25			
70			25			
71			25			
72			20			
73			25			
74			25			
75			25			
76			25			
77			25			
78			N/O			
79			N/O			
80			N/O			
81			25			
82			32			
83			35			
84			63	17		
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			E DEC-E JAN			
START			E DEC-E JAN			
PEAK			L DEC-E JAN			
END			M-L JAN	E NOV		

REMARKS


Tp 23 ECM
Tp 23 ECM
Sardis
BCH&PA
Atchelitz
South Sumas
Gas Pumping Station
Sawmill
Greendale
Barrett Creek
VEDDER
Yarrow
Vedder Crossing
CFB CHILLIWACK
Military Reserve
SOOWAHLIE INDIAN R
Hatchery Ck
Chilliwack Provincial Forest
Cultus Lake
Cultus Lake Provincial Park
Rafting Area
Entrance Bay
Marina
CULTUS LAKE
Maple Bay
Teapot Hill
Tp 22 ECM
RECREATION
Trade Park
N
Barrett Creek
0
2
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM (Barrett Creek) RAB NO. 00-0600-020-013

LOCAL NAME

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SW.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows SW. into Vedder River, New Westminster Dist.

LENGTH km WIDTH m DRAINAGE km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder Coarse Fine

Silt & Sand Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

beaver dams at the mouth and throughout the stream make it impossible for any fish to enter — recommend removal (1982)

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

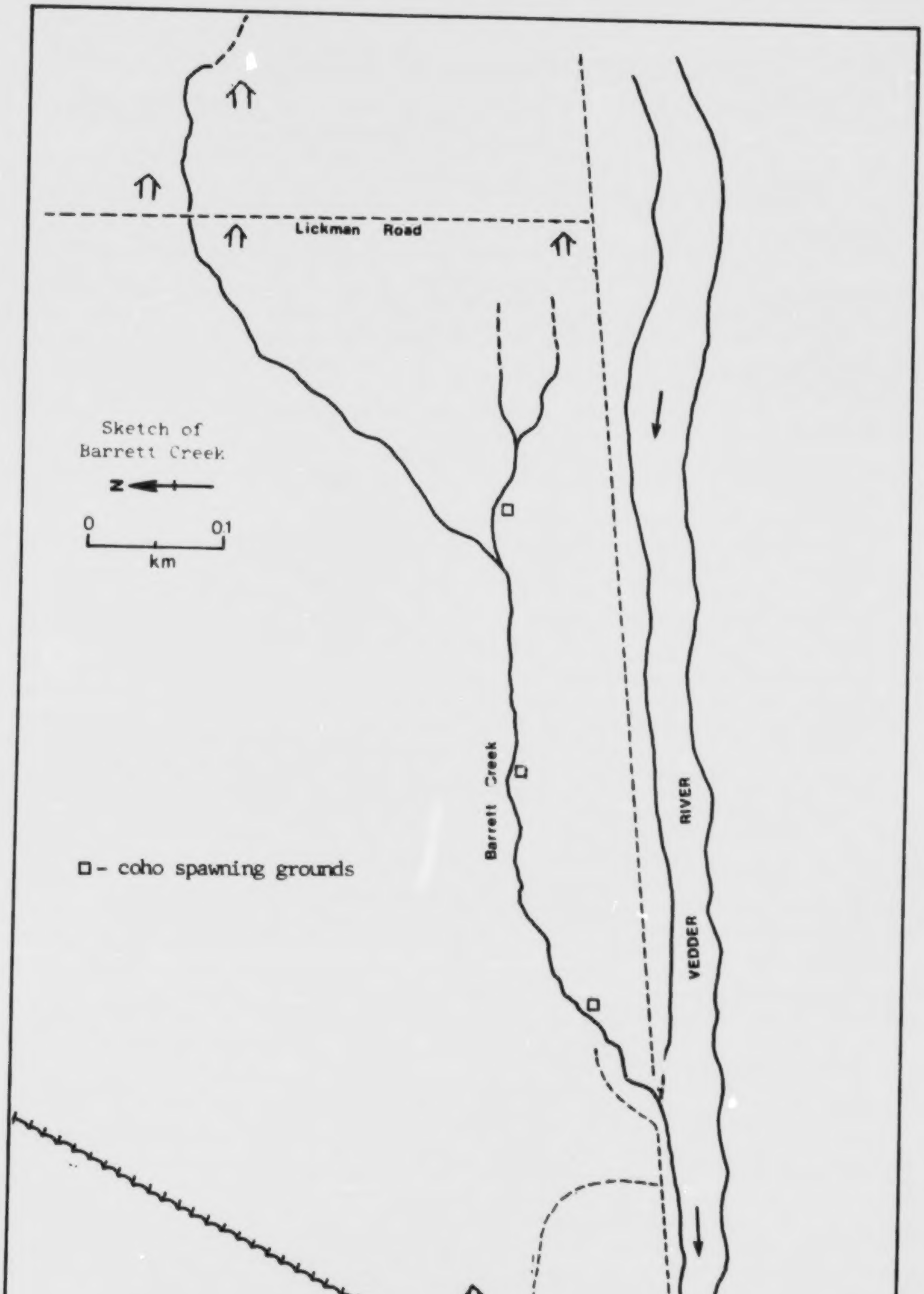
Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- in extreme upper section
chum	- in lower section

GENERAL REMARKS

1976	Due to dredging and lowering of water level in Vedder River, this stream was dry and fish were unable to enter. 2 chum did enter during a rain and spawned in the first pool.
1979	This stream was dredged and spawning gravel placed in lower 1/4 mile. Water levels this year were too low for fish to enter, but a late rain in December did allow a few fish in.
1981	Main beaver dam was blown late in year, small ones to be removed by hand.
1983	Heavy rains and flooding from Chilliwack/Vedder River moved debris, gravel and silt through the creek. 90 - 100 % loss of spawning area.
1984	Flooding throughout the area in the first week of Jan. caused silt, gravel and debris movement. Some egg digging by late spawners.

Reports indicate that creek is heavily silted (80%) 74/84.

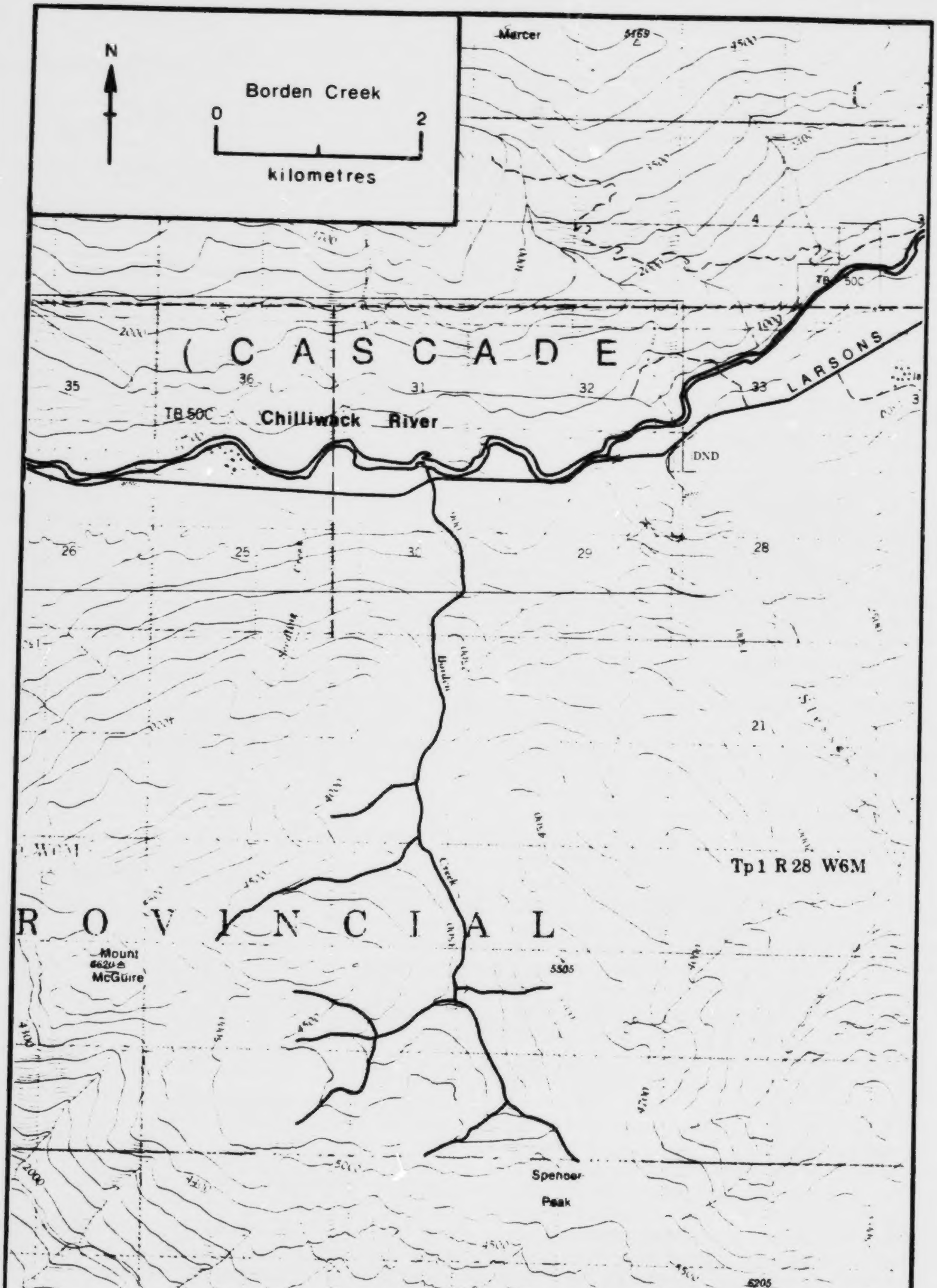
Predation by herons, merganzers, racoons


Sketch of
Barrett Creek
N
0
0.1
km
Lickman Road
Barrett Creek
VEDDER RIVER
□ - coho spawning grounds

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR (Barrett Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70			NO RECORDS PRIOR TO 1972			
71						
72			50	300		
73			50	800		
74			20	50		
75			20	10		
76			N/0	2		
77			50	100		
78			10	230		
79			60	74		
80			N/0	N/0		
81			N/0	N/0		
82			UNK	UNK		
83			N/0	N/0		
84			23	225		
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			E-L DEC	L OCT-L DEC		
START			E-L DEC	E NOV-L DEC		
PEAK			M-L DEC	M NOV-L DEC		
END			M-L JAN	L NOV-E JAN		

REMARKS


N
Borden Creek
0
2
kilometres
Marcer
5169
4500
CASCADE
35
36
31
32
33
4
TB 50C
Chilliwack River
LARSONS
DND
26
25
30
29
28
21
Borden Creek
Tp 1 R 28 W6M
ROVINCIAL
Mount McGuire
5505
Spencer Peak
2000
4500
5000
6205

NAME OF STREAM BORDEN CREEK RAB NO. 00-0600-020-120

LOCAL NAME (Silvery Creek)

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SW.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows N. into Chilliwack R., Yale Dist.

LENGTH 1.6 km WIDTH 6.0 m DRAINAGE 21 km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder 5% Coarse 45% Fine 50%

Silt & Sand Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

windfalls 1.6km from mouth — passable

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- scattered in lower section between road and river
chum	- distribution unknown

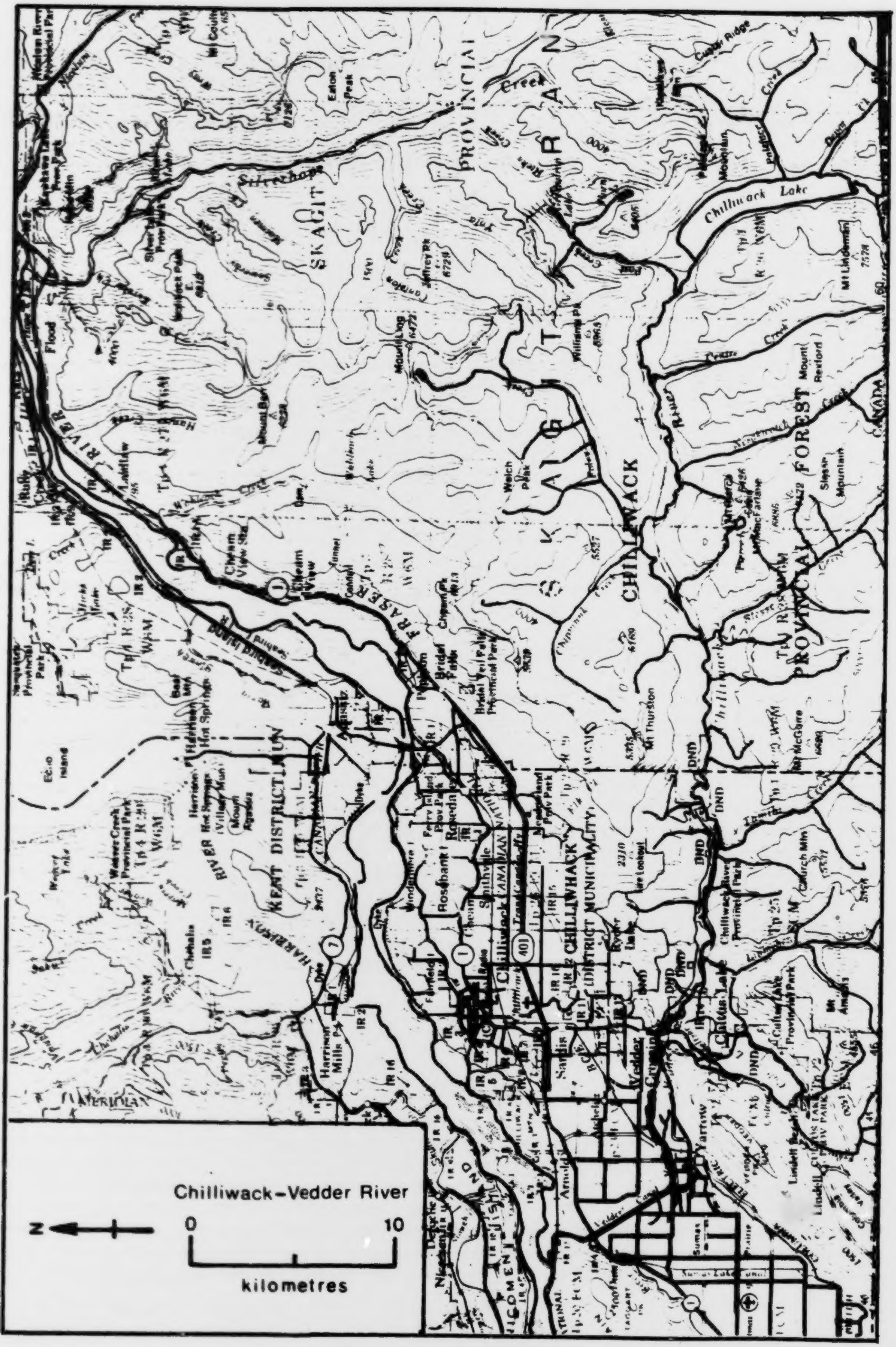
GENERAL REMARKS

1953/55	Water levels and spawning conditions were good and coho are well protected by brush.
1956	Coho spawning normally takes place in the west fork which was destroyed during a freshet and few coho entered the east fork this year.
1961	Heavy rains in late Nov. piled up considerable debris which has been in the stream for years. The stream was not cleared out as spawning beds above and below the jam were seeded. Recommend removal later in year.
1964	Spawning grounds on this stream have deteriorated greatly as stream is very vulnerable to freshets.
1970	Water very low this year during the coho migration. A few coho showed up late as water levels became higher.
1979	Steep gradient and shale in this stream creates a scouring action where shifting shale washes out a large percentage of eggs.
1980	December flood caused approx 30% loss of coho spawn.
1983	Heavy rains have caused damage to spawning grounds. Creek had to be rechanneled after flood. Hwy. bridge and parts of Borden Cr. were dug out 4 - 5 ft. to allow the creek back to its natural course.
1984	Heavy rains and flooding throughout the watershed. Debris and shifting gravel caused channel changes. Large boulders were removed and creek was re-channeled. 18 coho showed up after the work was done. Seasonal fluctuations in water levels.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR BORDEN CREEK (Silvery Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947			UNK			
48			25			
49			75			
50			200			
51			75			
52			75			
53			400			
54			200			
55			75			
56			25			
57			200			
58			75			
59			75			
60			200			
61			200			
62			75			
63			75			
64			25			
65			25			
66			25			
67			76			
68			110			
69			200			
70			75			
71			75			
72			75			
73			300			
74			125			
75			100			
76			25			
77			110			
78			120			
79			50			
80			44			
81			35			
82			12			
83			50			
84			250	30		
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			NOV- L DEC	E NOV		
START			L OCT-L DEC	M NOV		
PEAK			M DEC-E JAN	L NOV		
END			L DEC-L JAN	L NOV		

REMARKS


Chilliwack-Vedder River
N
0
10
kilometres
FRASER
RIVER
SKAGIT
PROVINCIAL
CHILLIWACK
Chilliwack Lake
FOREST
PROVINCIAL
CANADA
HARRISON
Harrison Mills
Agassiz
Rosedale
Chilliwack
Sardis
Vedder Crossing
Yarrow
Sumas
Cultus Lake
Mt Thurston
Hope
Silverhope
Flood
Bridal Veil Falls Provincial Park
Sumas Lake

NAME OF STREAM CHILLIWACK RIVER

RAB NO. 00-0600-020-000-000-000-991

LOCAL NAME (Chilliwack-Vedder River)

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SE.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows N. into Chilliwack L., New Westminster Dist.

LENGTH 24 km WIDTH 15.0 m DRAINAGE km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (^{o}C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder Coarse Fine

Silt & Sand Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

open for 56 km.

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
sockeye	- upper end of Chilliwack Lake
chinook	- upper reaches of Chilliwack River
coho	- upper reaches of river
chum	- throughout, mainly from Peach Rd. to South end of Vedder Canal
pink	- throughout
steelhead	- upper reaches

GENERAL REMARKS

Chilliwack Lake has an area of 11.9 sq km.and is accessible by road which was completed in 1967. Mean annual discharge of the lake is 18.5 cubic meter per second. Average runoff rate at lake outlet is 0.054 cubic meter per second/square kilometer.

This river drains a watershed of 1295 square kilometers and is the only large tributary on the south bank of the Fraser River below Hope. The river drains Chilliwack Lake and flows a distance of 61 kilometers to the Fraser River. Since early 1900's, the 15 km of the river downstream from Vedder Crossing has been designated as the Vedder River and upstream from that point has been designated as the Chilliwack River. The whole system has since been called Chilliwack-Vedder River. Water from the Chilliwack River has been reserved by the crown since 1909 with a view to its potential for domestic use and hydro-electric power.

1950/59 Continuous scouring and erosion is destroying spawning grounds.Municipal Public Works built wings of gravel and timbers where erosion has heaviest, washed out in 1953.

1955 An estimated 50/60% of spawn was lost during flood in November, but light runs of late pinks and chum seeded new channels.

1957 Conditions are being aggravated by the continuous removal of gravel from various bars.

continued.....

continuation

CHILLIWACK RIVER (Chilliwack-Vedder River)

1960 Very little gravel was taken from the Vedder River and the stream held its main channel fairly well this year although there is always some change with freshets.

1961 The Provincial Gov't. is considering river control on the Vedder River and lower Chilliwack and a new survey is being made.

1962 The river suffered flood damage during heavy rains in November.

1963 Municipal Public Works dumped some rock along the banks in the Lickman Road area. This work was done during the summer months and had no detrimental effect on migrating salmon.

1964 Municipal Public Works with help from the Provincial Gov't. did a considerable amount of dyking on the Vedder River. Three spawning areas were cut off from the main flow.Two areas have supported quite heavy spawning due to seepage. Both areas could be controlled with little expense.

1967 The combination of low water and freezing temperatures will no doubt contribute to chum and pink egg loss this year.

1969 There was a winter kill of chum salmon eggs in some areas due to low water and really cold weather in Jan. and Feb. 1969.

1974 During high water in June,the river changed course at Peach Rd. and FordRd. resulting in a completely different channel.

1975 Flood conditions in Dec. 1975, estimated loss 75% of 40,000 pinks and 10,000 chum which spawned in the lower section of River between Tamihi and B.C. Hydro Bridge.

1976 During summer of '76 the Vedder River was dredged between Peach Rd. and the start of Vedder Canal. This area has always been where heaviest chum spawning occurred. Heavy erosion is expected in this area during winter and spring freshets due to disturbed gravel from dredging.

1977 The lower section of the river that was dredged in 1976 was favoured by the majority of the spawning salmon.

1978 Flash flood in November caused some scouring, siltation and stream course changes in spawning area near Vedder Crossing.

1979 Heavy rain in December caused flooding and severe erosion in lower river.

1980 Heavy rain in late December caused extreme high water and flooding. Chilliwack-Vedder River changed course in many areas, severe erosion caused an estimated 80% loss of chum spawn.

1982 Heavy rains in late Dec. and early Jan.caused scouring,siltation and minor stream course changes in spawning areas.

1983 Heavy rains, flooding, scouring , siltation and stream changes caused major spawning areas to be left high and dry — other were covered with 4 to 6ft. of gravel, silt and other debris.

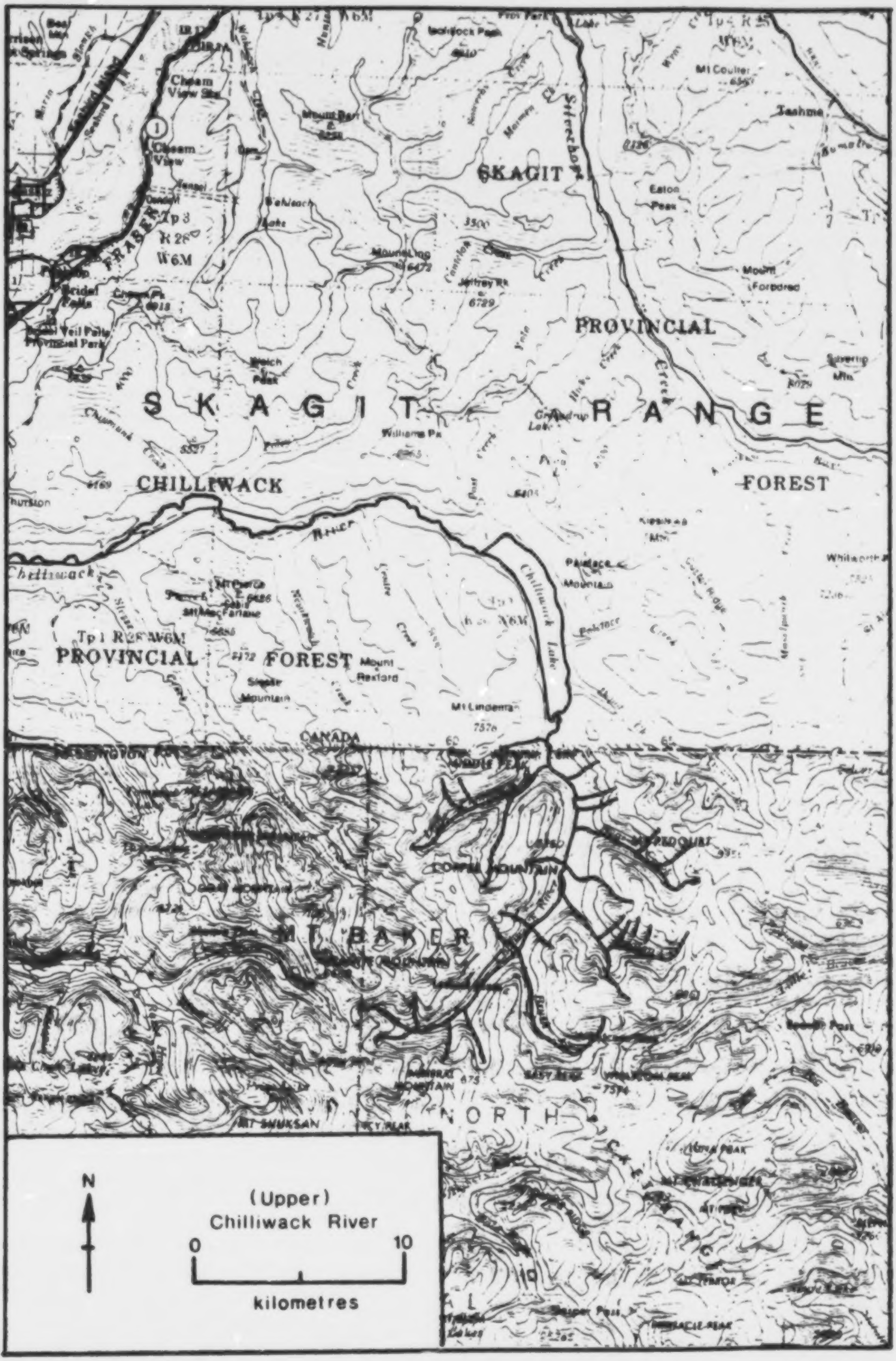
1984 Heavy rains and high water in early Jan. caused extreme flooding. Chwk.-Vedder changed course in many areas. Severe erosion, scouring siltation and debris moved throughout the watershed. The natural run of springs is now gone, 3 observed this year. The hatchery run is starting to show up.

Predation: Eagles, bears, mergansers.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR CHILLIWACK-VEDDER RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947	UNK	400	5000	22500	150000	9000
48	50	400	5000	30000		3000
49	25	200	3500	38500	82500	7500
50	200	200	8250	22500		7500
51	75	1500	16500	22500	107500	7500
52	1000	750	18500	50000		7500
53	75	400	15750	18500	78500	7500
54	25	750	9000	9000		7500
55	200	750	16500	11000	115000	7500
56	75	750	15400	7900		7500
57	200	400	15200	16500	205000	2500
58	75	750	35750	8250		15000
59	400	750	15400	16500	137500	7500
60	200	400	7700	15750		7500
61	200	400	15400	38500	240000	7500
62	200	400	76500	42500		15000
63	400	400	75750	38500	235000	15000
64	200	400	35750	50000		15000
65	400	200	7900	15000	207500	3575
66	75	75	15400	50000		7575
67	200	25	5000	90000	250000	2500
68	200	25	7000	80000		4000
69	75	300	7000	31000	65000	3500
70	200	200	7000	30000		2000
71	200	25	6000	45000	150000	3500
72	150	200	4000	70000		2000
73	100	100	10000	27000	180000	3000
74	300	100	9500	24500		2000*
75	2000	100	8000	26000	80000	2500
76	2000	25	6000	50000		2000
77	25	25	10000	85000	25000	1000
78	200	100	9000	43000		500
79	300	50	9000	18000	50000	400
80	350	50	3000	45000	-	500
81	67	25	4000	81000	60000	400
82	3980	25	3000	50000	-	650
83	100	5	3200	27000	75000	550
84	200	50	5000	82000	-	1700
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE	E JUN-E JUL	E-M JUN	E-L SEP	M SEP-M OCT	M SEP	M NOV
START	M JUL-L SEP	E JUN-M SEP	L AUG-E NOV	L SEP-E NOV	M-L SEP	E MAR
PEAK	L JUL-E OCT	L AUG-L SEP	M OCT-L NOV	L OCT-E DEC	L SEP-M OCT	M APR
END	M AUG-L OCT	M OCT-L SEP	L DEC-L JAN	M JAN	M-L NOV	L MAY

REMARKS * This count is for the first half of the season only.
1969 - I.P.S.F.C. figure for pink was 92,000.
1979 - Steelhead count includes 300 fish from March and 100 fish to date this fall.
1984 - Chinook 536, Coho 7947, Chum 5454 - Chilliwack Hatchery Figs.


SKAGIT
PROVINCIAL
SKAGIT RANGE
FOREST
CHILLIWACK
PROVINCIAL FOREST
FRASER
Cheam View
Tp 3 R 28 W6M
Tp 1 R 28 W6M
Bridal Veil Falls Provincial Park
Mt Coulter
Tashme
Eaton Peak
Jeffrey Pk 6729
Williams Pk
Chilliwack River
Chilliwack Lake
Mount Rexford
Slesse Mountain
Mt Lindeman 7576
CANADA
Copper Mountain
MT BAKER
NORTH
(Upper) Chilliwack River
N
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM CHILLIWACK RIVER (Upper)
00-0600-020-000-000-000-992
RAB NO.

LOCAL NAME (Dolly Varden Creek)

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SE.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows N. into Chilliwack Lakem New Westminster Dist.,

LENGTH 24 km WIDTH 15 m DRAINAGE km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder Coarse Fine
Silt & Sand Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

passable log jams at 3.2 km and 2.3 km

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- upper reaches across U.S.border
chum	- lower reaches on Canadian side of the border

GENERAL REMARKS

Accessible by small boat for 3.2 km. This is a large stable creek only slightly affected by flood, and is an ideal spawning stream for all five species of salmon. The streambed does not change during spring freshets.
This creek originates in Washington state and flows into the south end of Chilliwack Lake.

1971 The Canadian Army built a bridge across this creek near Chilliwack Lake. They also started to clear an area for public park at the south end of the lake.

1979 Area has not been logged.

1981 Good gravel, large stable creek — hatchery fish, males 75 females 80.

1982 Hatchery fish males 36, females 39. Park at the south end of Chilliwack Lake is used extensively in Aug. and September.

1983 Only slightly affected by the floods. Logging has started on the U.S. side of the creek. 20% loss of spawn due to heavy siltation and gravel movement.

1984 Hatchery fish are coming back in good numbers — chum showed up in the lower parts of creek.

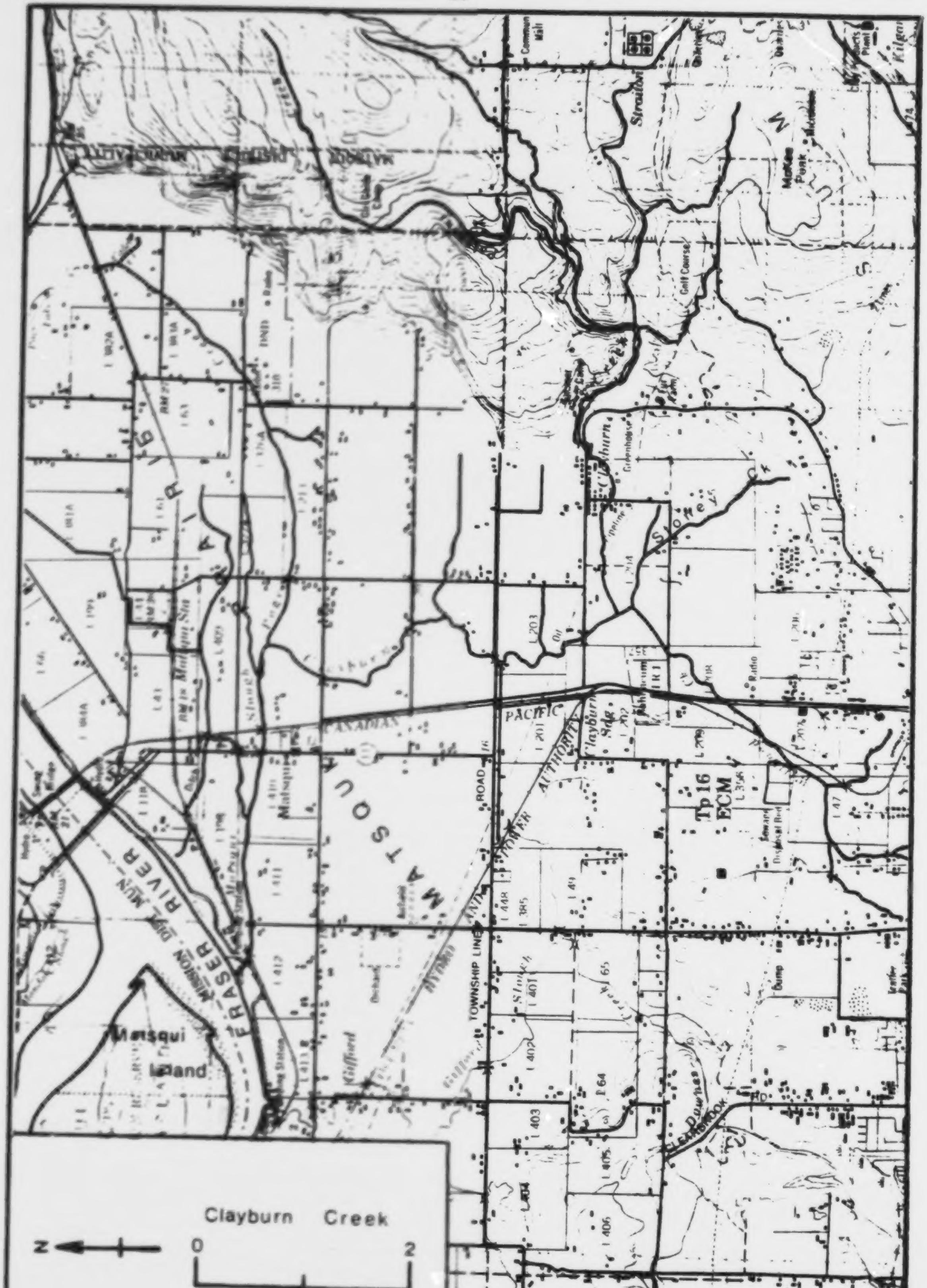
Predation by bears and merganzers.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR CHILLIWACK RIVER (Upper) (Dolly Varden Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947	UNK			75	200	
48	25		200			
49	2	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57			NO RECORDS BETWEEN 1950-1964			
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65		25	1500		200	N/O
66		N/O	1500			N/O
67		N/O	200		200	N/O
68		N/O	75			200
69			2020		25	
70			3000			
71		N/O	2000	N/O	300	N/O
72			250	N/O		N/O
73		N/O	2000	N/O	200	N/O
74			1000	N/O		N/O
75			400			
76			350			
77			1000	5		
78			1000	N/O		
79			3300		300	
80			1500			
81		N/O	1500		50	-
82			200	-	-	
83			2000		280	
84			6000	80	-	-
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			E. OCT			
START			L. OCT			
PEAK			M. NOV			
END			L. NOV			

REMARKS

1980	350 Kokanee
81	350 Kokanee
82	350 Kokanee
83	300 Kokanee
85	400 Kokanee


Clayburn Creek
N
0
2
kilometres
MATSQUI
FRASER RIVER
MISSION DIST MUN
Matsqui Island
CANADIAN PACIFIC
TOWNSHIP LINE ROAD
Tp 16 ECM
Clayburn
Stoney Cr
Straiton
Golf Course
Greenhouse
Dump
Gifford
Orchard
McKee Peak
Kilgard

NAME OF STREAM CLAYBURN CREEK RAB NO. -

LOCAL NAME (Kelly Cr., Peach Cr., Lickman Cr.)

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 122 SE.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows W. and N. into Matsqui Slough, New Westminster Dist.

LENGTH 4.8 km WIDTH 5.0 m DRAINAGE 207 km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX 8.33 Feb. 21, 1961 MIN 0.170 Sep.1, 1963

Temperature (°C) ______

COMPOSITION: Bedrock ______ Boulder 5% Coarse 15% Fine 30%

Silt & Sand 50% Unclassified ______

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

impassable falls 4.8km from mouth

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- upper reaches
steelhead	- upper reaches

GENERAL REMARKS

Coho smolts rear in Matsqui Slough Area. The water color of the creek becomes quite brown from peat land; the entire lower creek is surrounded by farmland. A water recording station is maintained at lower Clayburn Rd. crossing.

1953 The windfalls and brush in this stream serve as a very good protection for spawning salmon.

1966 The lower end of this stream from Matsqui Slough was ditched by drag line in early fall by the municipality to provide easier access for migrating salmon.

1977 Several sub-divisions have been built on upper Stoney Creek. Road construction, land clearing and ditching have caused large amounts of silt to be deposited in this stream. 1978 Extensive silting.

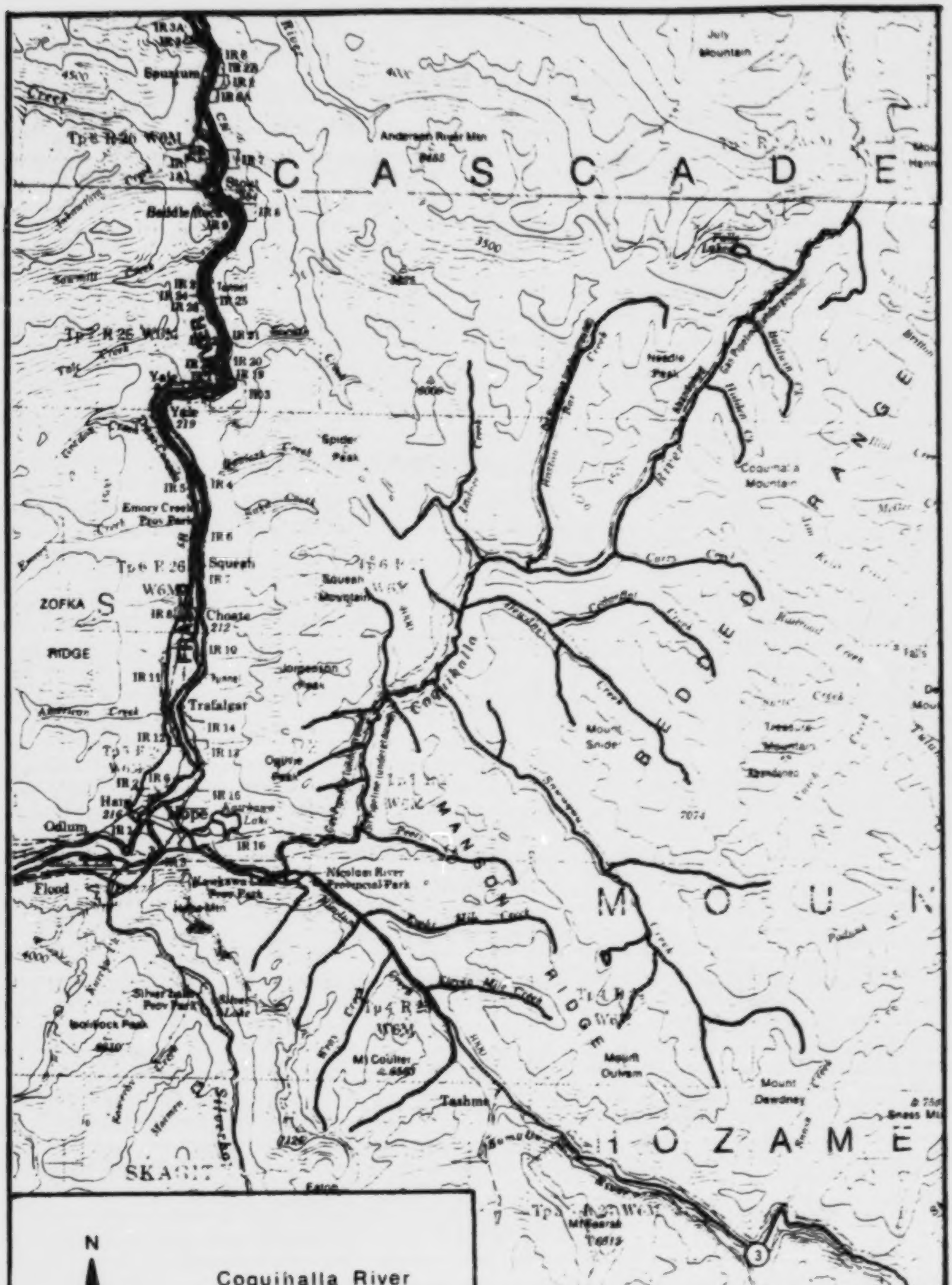
1982 Road construction is having a detrimental effect on coho spawning — siltation and mud slides.

1983 80% loss of spawn is expected due to heavy rains, floods, gravel movement and siltation from floods in late Dec.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR CLAYBURN CREEK (Kelly Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48				NO RECORDS PRIOR TO 1950		
49						
50			65	25		
51			138		UNK	
52			200	25		
53			75		25	
54			75			
55			75	25	25	
56			75	N/O		
57			75	25	25	
58			75	25		
59			75	25	25	
60			75	25		
61			75	25	25	
62			75	25		
63			200	25	25	
64			200	25		
65			200		25	
66			75			
67			105			
68			232			
69			200		75	UNK
70			200			N/O
71			200			
72			500			50
73			650			
74			600			20
75			200			20
76			25			25
77			350			25
78			260	25		
79			N/O			
80			26			N/O
81			100			
82			400			27
83			150	N/O	UNK	15
84			194	39	-	19
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			E NOV-E JAN			MAR
START			L OCT-E JAN	E NOV	E OCT	APR
PEAK			E DEC-M JAN	L NOV	M OCT	APR
END			L DEC-L JAN	L DEC	L OCT	MAY

REMARKS 1984 - Counts are for Clayburn, Stoney, Willband Creeks.


CASCADE
MOUNTAINS
BEDDED RANGE
HOZAMEEN
MANSON RIDGE
SKAGIT
ZOFKA RIDGE
FRASER RIVER
Coquihalla
Spuzzum
Yale
Hope
Choate
Trafalgar
Odlum
Flood
Tashme
July Mountain
Anderson River Mtn
Needle Peak
Coquihalla Mountain
Spider Peak
Jorgenson Peak
Ogilvie Peak
Squeah Mountain
Mount Snider
Treasure Mountain
Mount Outram
Mount Dewdney
Mt Coulter
Marmot Mountain
Hatchethead Mountain
Emory Creek Prov Park
Nicolum River Provincial Park
Kawkawa Lake
Silver Lake Prov Park
Isolillock Peak
Snass Mtn
Eaton
Sowerby Mtn
Kettle Valley
Nicolum River
Sowaqua Creek
Boston Bar Creek
Ladner Creek
Dewdney Creek
Peers Creek
Eight Mile Creek
Nine Mile Creek
Twentytwo Mile
3
N
Coquihalla River
0
10
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM COQUIHALLA RIVER RAB NO. 00-0800
LOCAL NAME
DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SE.
LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows SW. into Fraser River at Hope, Yale Dist.

LENGTH 32 km WIDTH 45 m DRAINAGE 932 km^2
DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX 572 Oct 31, 1967 MIN 2.66 Sept. 8, 1962
Temperature (°C)
COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder 50% Coarse Fine 10%
Silt & Sand Unclassified 40% cobble

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

Rock canyon and falls at 4.8km recommend removal to open miles of good spawning above — passable to steelhead and coho at high water

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- in upper reaches
chum	- in lower 4.8km
pink	- in lower 4.8km
steelhead	- above canyon

GENERAL REMARKS

1950 Slide conditions in the canyon near Othello create a hazard to migrating steelhead.

1958 The Prov. Game Dept.did some blasting at the canyon at Othello in an attempt to improve conditions.The work was not successful and the canyon was impassable to steelhead during low water.

1960 Last January a large slide occurred near Jessica and wiped out the C.P.R. track. Almost the entire slide landed on a flat and had very little effect on the river.

1963 The C.P.R.Kettle Valley Line is no longer in operation and the bridge has been removed. Recommend that rock be removed or a fishway built to provide easier access.

1966 Recommend investigation of the spawning potential of river above falls.

1979 Extensive stream work done this year. Construction of new highway, a river diversion and 19 oil pipeline crossings caused extensive silting. This was cleared by freshet in December after heavy rain.Further highway construction will continue and it is expected some silting will occur.

1980 Dept. of Highways construction up Coquihalla Valley. Severe flooding occurred in late December due to heavy rains.

1982 Heavy rains and flooding may have caused some damage to the spawning grounds in late Dec. and early Jan. 1983 Extreme flooding — river diversion by log jams — gravel moved throughout the watershed and caused 90 - 100% loss of spawning area.

continued.....

continuation

COQUIHALA RIVER

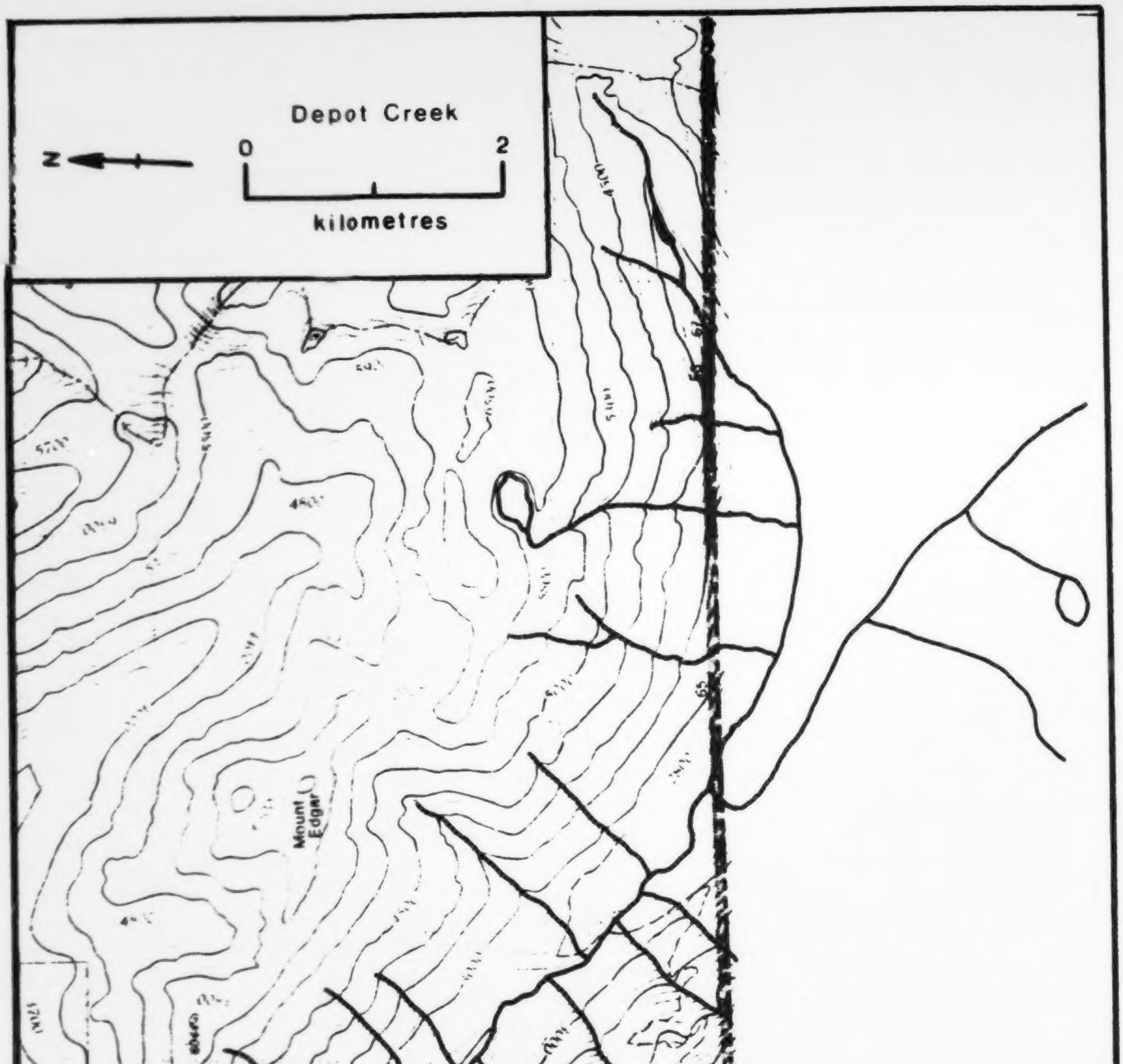
1984 Extensive in stream work this year and construction of new highway is causing much silting. Further construction is planned for the next few years. Heavy rains and flooding caused major gravel and channel changes.

This river is subject to flash floods which cause erosion and silting. Lower half mile of stream bed changes course often. There are miles of good spawning habitat above the rock canyon and falls,and removal has been recommended over the years.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR COQUIHALLA RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947			75	200	15000	3500
48			75	400		750
49			75	200	15000	1500
50			25	25	25	3500
51			75	200	3500	7500
52			200	750		1500
53			25	200	3500	1500
54			200	25		3500
55			200	75	750	7500
56			25	25		3500
57			75	75	3500	1500
58			200	75		3500
59			75	75	3500	3500
60			200	200		1500
61			200	75	7500	1500
62			200	75		1500
63			25	25	3500	1500
64			75	75		1500
65			200	25	3500	400
66			75	25		200
67			25	25	3000	200
68			25	25		400
69			25	25	4500	400
70			25	N/O		75
71			N/O	25	12000	200
72			25	25		200
73			50	500	15000	200
74	100		50	350		300
75			50		6500	200
76			25	200		200
77			75	200	5000	200
78			50	120		200
79			50	20	2600	100
80			-	30	-	300
81			50	70	15000	200
82			38	350	-	200
83	30		UNK	450	1200	60
84	37		100	450	-	800
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE	M AUG		M OCT-M NOV	M-L SEP	M SEP	JUN
START	M AUG		E OCT-M DEC	L SEP-M OCT	M-L SEP	E MAR
PEAK	E SEP		L NOV-L DEC	E-L OCT	E OCT	E APR
END	M SEP		L NOV-M JAN	M OCT-E NOV	M-L OCT	M MAY

REMARKS 1984 Migration route for Sucker Creek.


Depot Creek
N
0
2
kilometres
Mount Edgar
Chilliwack Lake
L 218
L 213
L 214
L 215
L 216
BRITISH COLUMBIA
USA
2200
2400
3300
4800

NAME OF STREAM DEPOT CREEK RAB NO. 00-0600-020-250

LOCAL NAME (Brown Creek) (Kokanee Creek)

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SE.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows NW. into Chilliwack Lake, Yale Dist.

LENGTH 3.2 km WIDTH 4.6 m DRAINAGE 78 km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (^{o}C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock 10% Boulder 1 0% Coarse 30% Fine 30%

Silt & Sand 20% Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

log jams

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- in lower 1.6km
chum	- at mouth of creek

GENERAL REMARKS·

1969 Loggers started on upper slopes near this stream this year — they are keeping out of the stream bed.

1970 After logging is completed and stream has found a stable channel, log jams should be removed.

1971 Canadian Army constructed a bridge across this creek approx .80km upstream from the lake. The bridge in constructed of wooden timbers on wood piling. A really heavy run off may cause a debris pile up at this bridge. This will either remove the bridge or form a channel around it.

1983/84 Flash floods in Dec. and Jan caused 40% loss of spawn.

Physical conditions:

1971/77 Depot Creek watershed is being logged off by Cattermolle, erosion and silting during run off and rains.

1977 During high water roots and log jams cause stream to change course. Flash floods in fall and high water in spring.

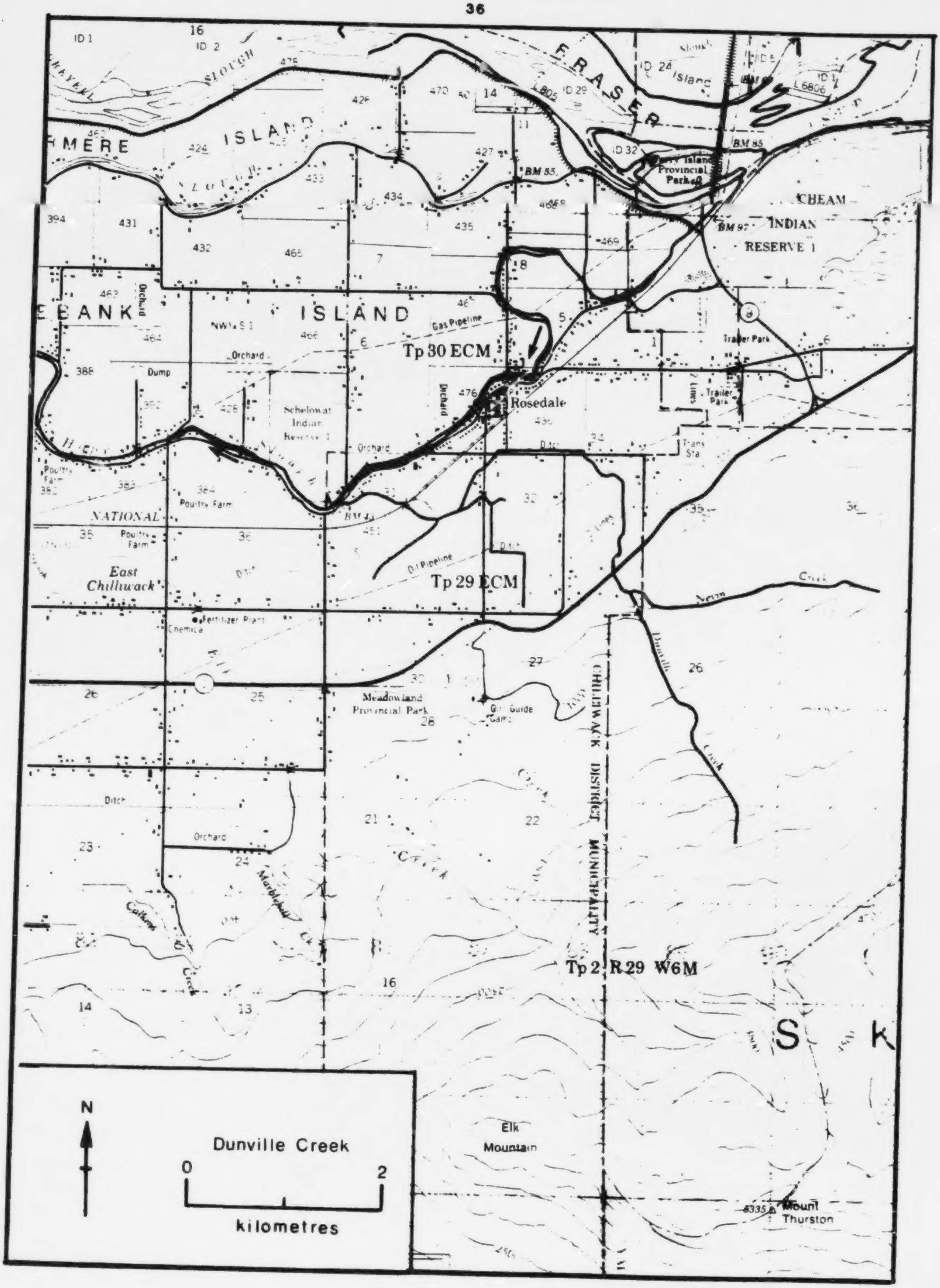
Predation by bears and eagles.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR DEPOT CREEK (Kokanee or Brown Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947				NO RECORD		
48			UNK			
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56			NO RECORDS BETWEEN 1949-1964			
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65			25		25	
66			25			
67			25		25	
68			25			
69			25		N/O	25
70			25			
71			N/O		N/O	
72			25			
73			N/O			
74			N/O			
75			N/O			
76			N/O			
77			N/O			
78			N/O			
79			20			
80			N/O			
81			20		78	
82			UNK			
83			30		25	
84			127	11	-	
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			E OCT-M NOV		-	
START			E OCT-M NOV		-	
PEAK			L OCT-L NOV		-	
END			M-L DEC		-	

REMARKS

1979 - There were 750 kokanee that spawned in this creek.
1983 - 800 kokanee spawned in creek.
1984 - 1000 kokanee spawned in creek.


FRASER
Island
Slough
Herrling Island Provincial Park
CHEAM INDIAN RESERVE 1
ISLAND
Tp 30 ECM
Rosedale
Schelowat Indian Reserve 1
Gas Pipeline
Trailer Park
Trans Sta
Poultry Farm
NATIONAL
East Chilliwack
Oil Pipeline
Tp 29 ECM
Fertilizer Plant
Chemica
Meadowland Provincial Park
Girl Guide Camp
Nevin Creek
Dunville Creek
CHILLIWACK DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
Tp 2 R 29 W6M
Marblehill Cr
Calkins Creek
Orchard
Dump
Ditch
Elk Mountain
5335 Mount Thurston
S K
N
Dunville Creek
0
2
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM DUNVILLE CREEK RAB NO. 00-0640-030

LOCAL NAME (Dunnville Creek, Dunville Creek)

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SE.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows NW. towards Hope Slough, E. of Chilliwack, New Westminster Dist.

LENGTH 3.2 km WIDTH 4.6 m DRAINAGE 78 km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock 10% Boulder 10% Coarse 30% Fine 30%
Silt & Sand 20% Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

Impassable shale trap 3.2 km from mouth

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- scattered in upper .80km and in tributary streams

GENERAL REMARKS

Shale trap cleaned out annually by Municipal Public Works. Lower reaches are extensively silted. Upper reaches subject to shifting shale whenever trap overflows.

1953 Elk Creek Water Board draws about 40% of its supply from the two forks of this creek. There is some scouring during freshets but generally it would appear that it does not affect the spawning to any extent.
1960/62 Salmon are being molested by juveniles.
1969 Shale trap cleaned out in August by municipality. Spawning ditches cleaned out last year.
1971 Very good return of coho this year, more area used for spawning.
1973 Shale trap cleaned out annually by Municipal Public Works.
1983 No coho were observed due to high water. 10% loss of spawning area due to gravel movement and siltation.
1984 Some siltation with heavy rains in Jan. City cleaned some sections of the creek and shale trap was cleaned out 3 times.

continued.....

DUNVILLE CREEK

(Dunnville Creek, Dunville Creek)

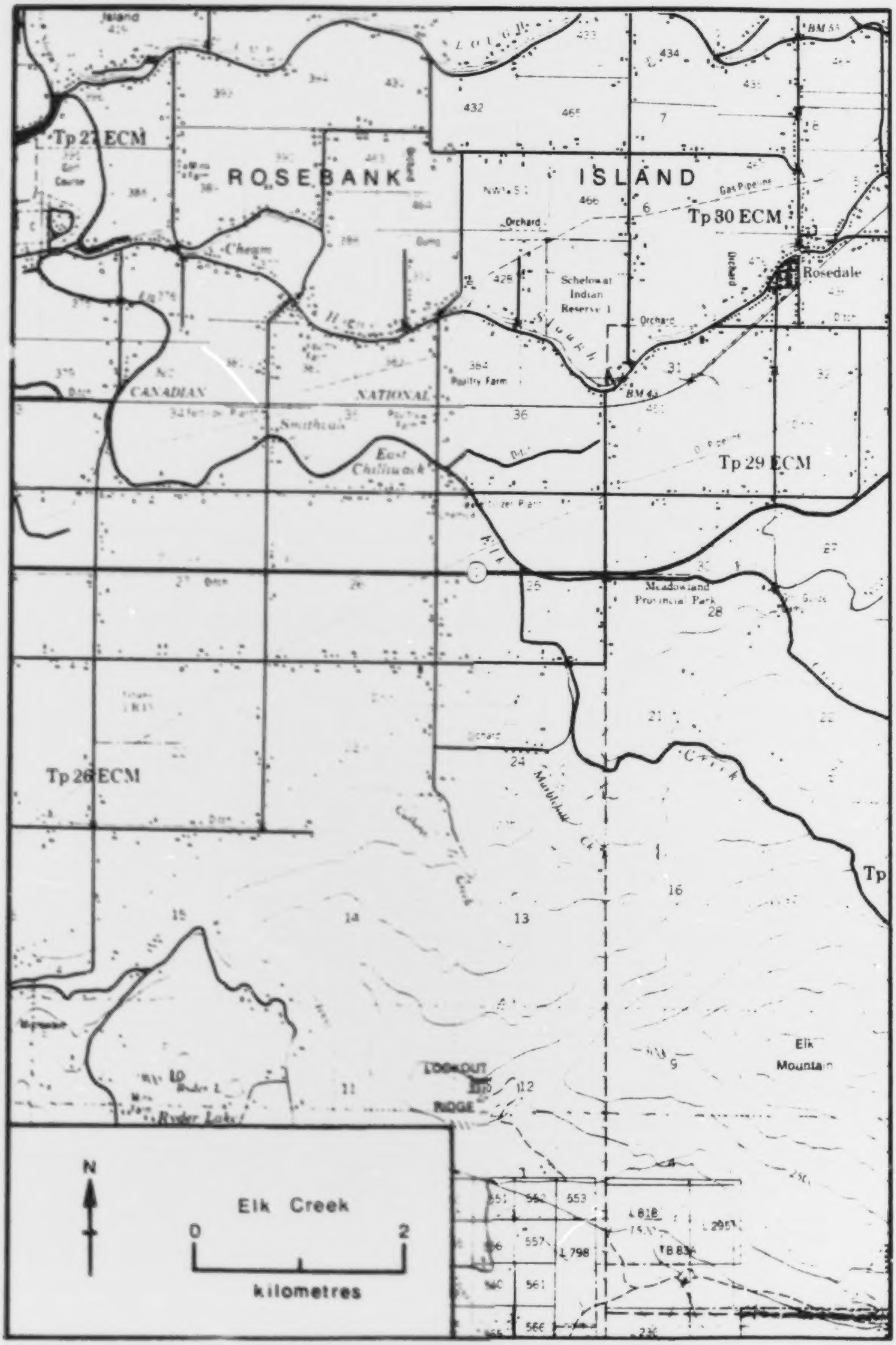
Physical conditions:

1950/61	Light scouring and erosion during freshets.
1964	Considerable erosion, some scouring.
1966/67	Light silting, slight scouring.
1968/70	Heavy silting in 75% of lower stream.
1971	Upper stream subject to shifting shale when trap overflows.
1970	There was a loss of coho fry. Ditches coming from this stream dried up and fry were stranded.
1972	Severe erosion and silting due to recent logging in this area. Scouring caused by high water run off. Roots logs and trees jammed resulting in stream cutting new channels.
1974/78	Lower creek heavily silted.
1980/84	See previous page.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR DUNVILLE CREEK (Dunnville Creek, Dumville Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947			25			
48			200			
49			75			
50			200			
51			200			
52			75			
53			25			
54			200			
55			75			
56			75			
57			200			
58			75			
59			200			
60			200			
61			200			
62			200			
63			200			
64			200			
65			75			
66			75			
67			73			
68			300			
69			200			
70			200			
71			1000			
72			50			
73			200			
74			130			
75			50			
76			25			
77			150			
78			75			
79			5			
80			140			
81			20			
82			60			
83			N/O			
84			78			
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			M NOV-M DEC			
START			M NOV-M DEC			
PEAK			L DEC-L JAN			
END			M JAN-M FEB			

REMARKS


Island
Tp 27 ECM
ROSEBANK
ISLAND
Slough
Gas Pipeline
Tp 30 ECM
Orchard
Schelowat Indian Reserve 1
Rosedale
Cheam
Slough
Poultry Farm
CANADIAN
NATIONAL
BM 44
Smithcuis
East Chilliwack
Tp 29 ECM
Elk
Meadowland Provincial Park
Tp 26 ECM
Creek
Tp
Elk Mountain
LOOKOUT RIDGE
Ryder Lake
N
Elk Creek
0
2
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM ELK CREEK RAB NO. 00-0640-020

LOCAL NAME

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SW.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows N. into Hope Slough, New Westminster Dist.

LENGTH 4.0 km WIDTH 5.0 m DRAINAGE 52 km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder Coarse 2% Fine 18%

Silt & Sand 80% Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

impassable shale trap 3.2 km from mouth

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- between Prairie Central Rd. and Highway #1 below shale trap and tributary streams at foot of mountain

GENERAL REMARKS

75% of streambed silted. There is a fry loss every year as this stream dries up each summer. Stream is surrounded by farmlands.

1949 The Elk Creek Water Board which supplies Chilliwack District with water draws its main supply from this creek.

1951 The spawning beds were covered by 2.7 meters of shale during the Feb. floods. Ditching did not help improve the situation. There was no surface flow in summer and fall as the small flow seeped into the shale.

1952 Spawning area was completely dry during summer months.

1965 This stream was completely dry for two months except for a few pools of seepage water.

1969 Shale trap and ditch were cleaned out in August.

1970 Lack of water in August resulted in loss of coho fry . Lack of water in Jan. resulted in 45 adult coho dying prior to spawning.

1973 Fry loss in summer due to drying up of stream. Reservoir is on Upper Elk Creek.

1975 Shale trap removed and reconstructed in September. Trap completely filled and overflowed into stream below during extreme runoff in December.

1978 Main run of coho did not arrive till late January and continued into March.

1981 Fry loss in summer as creek dries up. (82)

continued.....

ELK CREEK

1983 Extreme run off in Jan. caused the shale trap to over flow and move gravel and silt down the creek covering the coho spawn.City dug out 2-3ft shale in the lower end. Trap will be cleaned out in the summer. With the high water,coho have moved up to the outflow of the water supply. 70% loss is expected with the gravel movement and siltation.

1984 Lower end of creek was cleaned out this year and some gravel replaced. Shale trap may be passable to fish at certain times. Heavy gravel movement from Jan. flood. Low water flows and high temps. caused some fish kills in the summer.

1980/84 Reported some egg digging by later spawning figh.

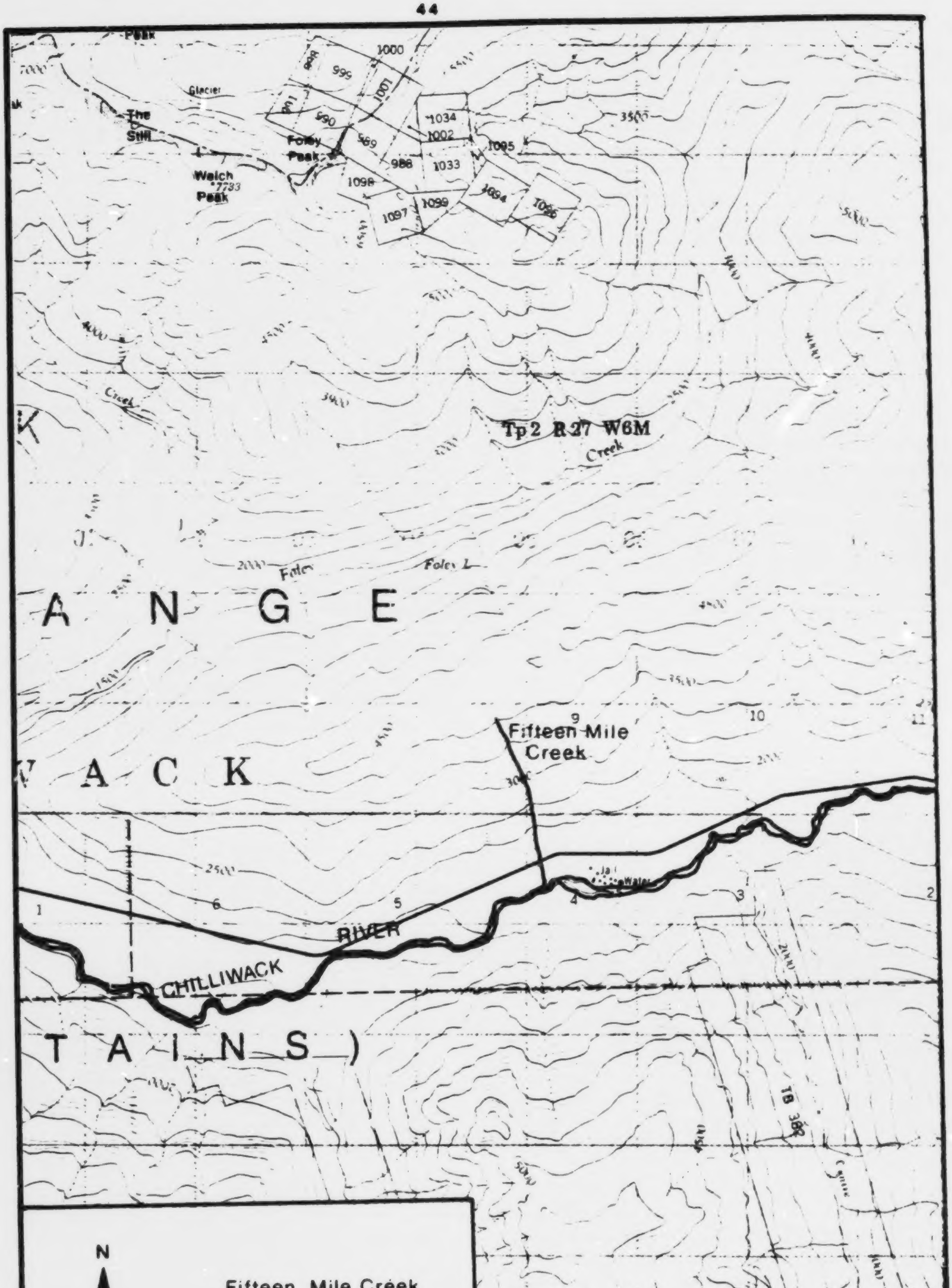
Predators: Herons and raccoons

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR ELK CREEK

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947			75			
48			400			
49			200			
50			200			
51			25			
52			750			
53			25			
54			200			
55			200			
56			75			
57			75			
58			200			
59			200			
60			200			
61			200			
62			75			
63			200			
64			200			
65			400			
66			900			
67			250			
68			400			
69			200			
70			1000			
71			900			
72			300			
73			400*			
74			550			
75			100			
76			25			
77			400			
78			250			
79			54			
80			350			
81			25			
82			170			
83			200			
84			120			
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			L NOV-E DEC			
START			L NOV-E DEC			
PEAK			L NOV-L JAN			
END			L JAN-M FEB			

REMARKS

* Includes escapements to Calkins and Marblehill Creeks.


Peak
Glacier
The Still
Foley Peak
Welch Peak
7733
1000
999
1001
990
989
988
1098
1097
1099
1034
1002
1033
1095
1094
3500
4000
3000
2000
Creek
Tp 2 R 27 W6M
Creek
Foley
Foley L
A N G E
A C K
T A I N S)
Fifteen Mile Creek
9
10
11
1
6
5
4
3
2
2500
Jail Water
RIVER
CHILLIWACK
TB 382
N
Fifteen Mile Creek
0
2
kilometres

00-0600-020-176

NAME OF STREAM (Fifteen Mile Creek) RAB NO.

LOCAL NAME

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SW.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows into Chilliwack River, New Westminster Dist.

LENGTH km WIDTH m DRAINAGE km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder Coarse Fine

Silt & Sand Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- throughout, major spawning in the lower reaches
sockeye	- " " " "

GENERAL REMARKS

1984 Some scouring, gravel and debris movement was observed with the January flash flood.

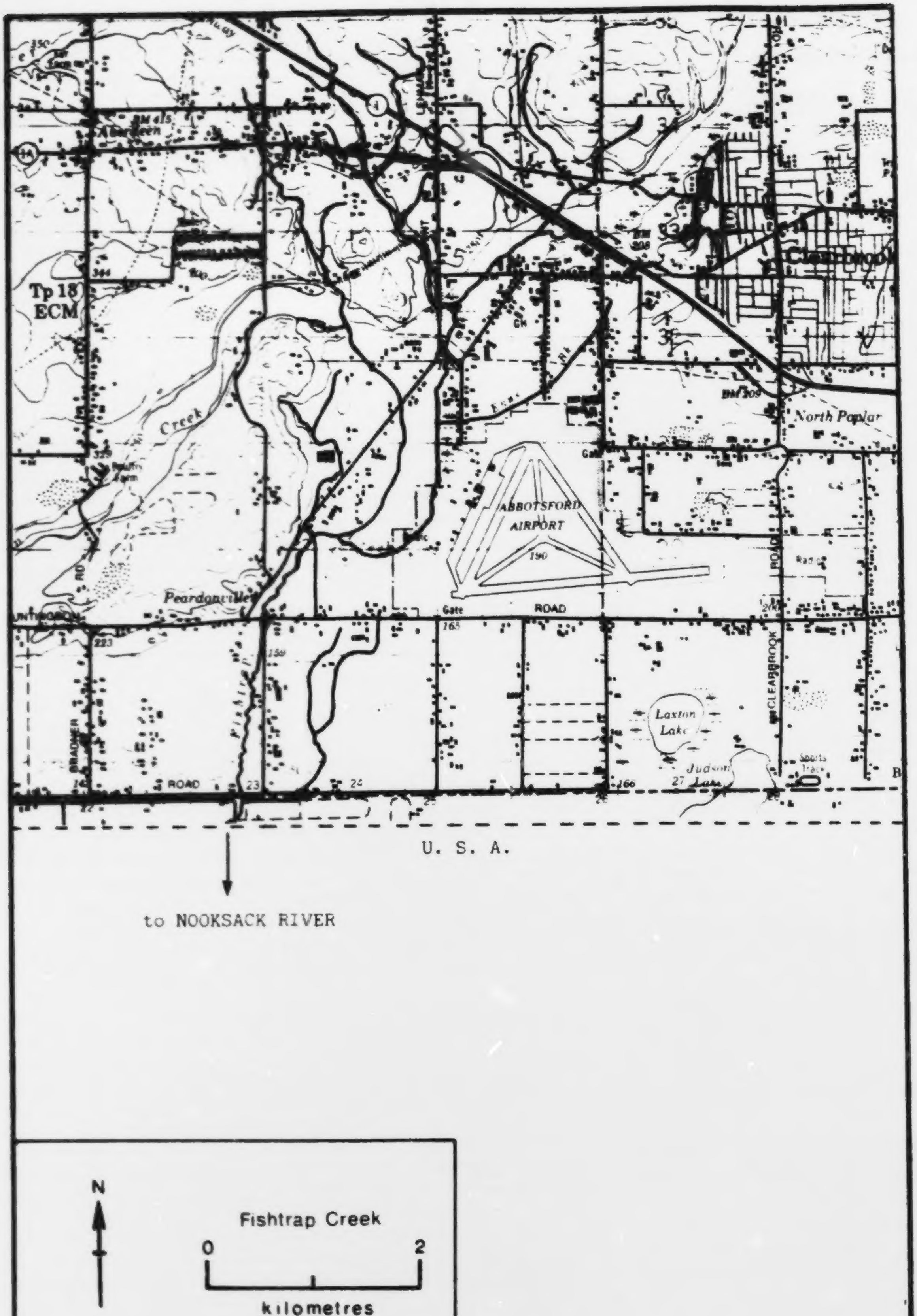
Predators: bears and birds.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR (Fifteen Mile Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79			65			
80			30			
81			N/I			
82			N/I			
83			180			
84						
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			E-L NOV			
START			E-L NOV			
PEAK			M NOV-E DEC			
END			L DEC-E JAN			

REMARKS

1983	800	Kokanee
1984	800	Kokanee


Aberdeen
Tp 18
ECM
Creek
Clearbrook
North Poplar
ABBOTSFORD
AIRPORT
190
Peardonville
ROAD
BRADNER RD
ROAD
CLEARBROOK ROAD
Laxton Lake
Judson Lake
Sports Track
Radio
U. S. A.
to NOOKSACK RIVER
N
Fishtrap Creek
0
2
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM FISHTRAP CREEK RAB NO. 90-0050

LOCAL NAME (Hatchery Creek)

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 122 SE.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows S. across International Boundary,W. of Huntington. New Westminster District.

LENGTH 1.6 km WIDTH ____ m DRAINAGE ____ km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX ____ MIN ____

Temperature (°C) ____

COMPOSITION: Bedrock ____ Boulder ____ Coarse ____ Fine ____
Silt & Sand ____ Unclassified ____

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

Impassable culvert at 1.6 km.

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- in lower reaches

GENERAL REMARKS

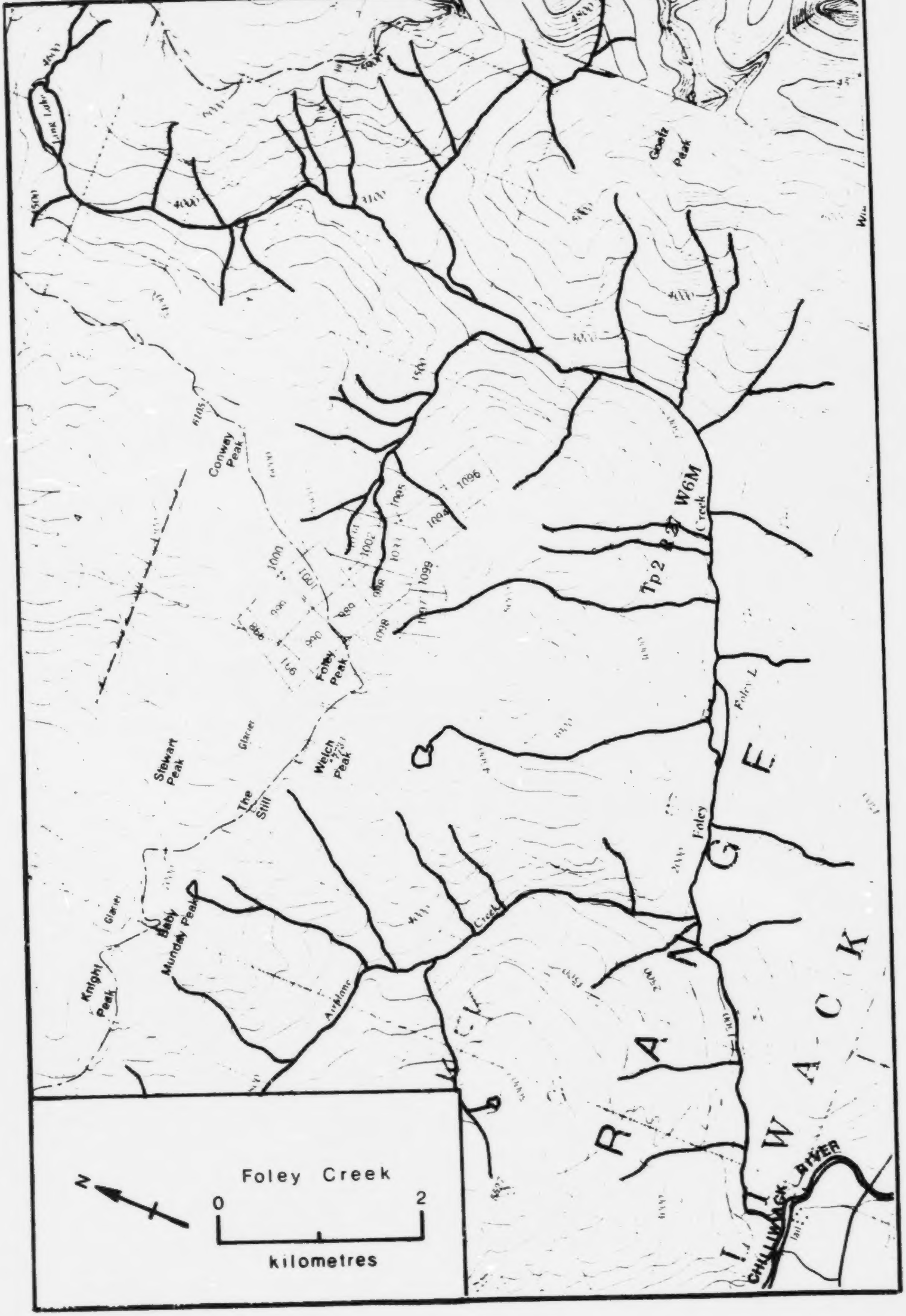
Creek originates in the U.S.

1949-1952	Windfalls and brush provided excellent protection for coho.
1960-1961	Spawning conditions improved, particularly in the 2.4 km section adjacent to the U.S.Boundary. This was after the Provincial Government and Matsqui Public Works improved the drainage on the Trans-Canada Highway.
1965	Trout population abundant. No records between 1966 and 1983.
1984	No fish seen, not a priority stream.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR FISHTRAP CREEK (Hatchery Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48			200			
49			200			
50			400			
51			400			
52			200			
53			200			
54			200			
55			200			
56			200			
57			200			
58			200			
59			200			
60			400			
61			200			
62			400			
63			200			
64			200			
65			75			
66			RECORDS DISCONTINUED			
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80						
81						
82						
83						
84						
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE						
START			E NOV			
PEAK			M NOV			
END			L DEC			

REMARKS


Foley Creek
N
0
2
kilometres
Link Lake
Goetz Peak
Conway Peak
Foley Peak
Welch Peak
Stewart Peak
Glacier
The Still
Baby Munday Peak
Knight Peak
Airplane
Creek
Tp2 R27 W6M
Creek
Foley L
Foley
CHILLIWACK RIVER
R A N G E
C H I L L I W A C K

NAME OF STREAM FOLEY CREEK RAB NO. 00-0600-020-160

LOCAL NAME (Ford Creek)

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SW.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows SW. into Chilliwack R., W. of Chilliwack L., Yale Dist.

LENGTH ______ km WIDTH ______ m DRAINAGE ______ km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX ______ MIN ______

Temperature (°C) ______

COMPOSITION: Bedrock ______ Boulder ______ Coarse ______ Fine ______

Silt & Sand ______ Unclassified ______

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

small rock falls 4 km from mouth — passable at high water

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- scattered throughout, mainly in lower reaches
pink	- near mouth

GENERAL REMARKS

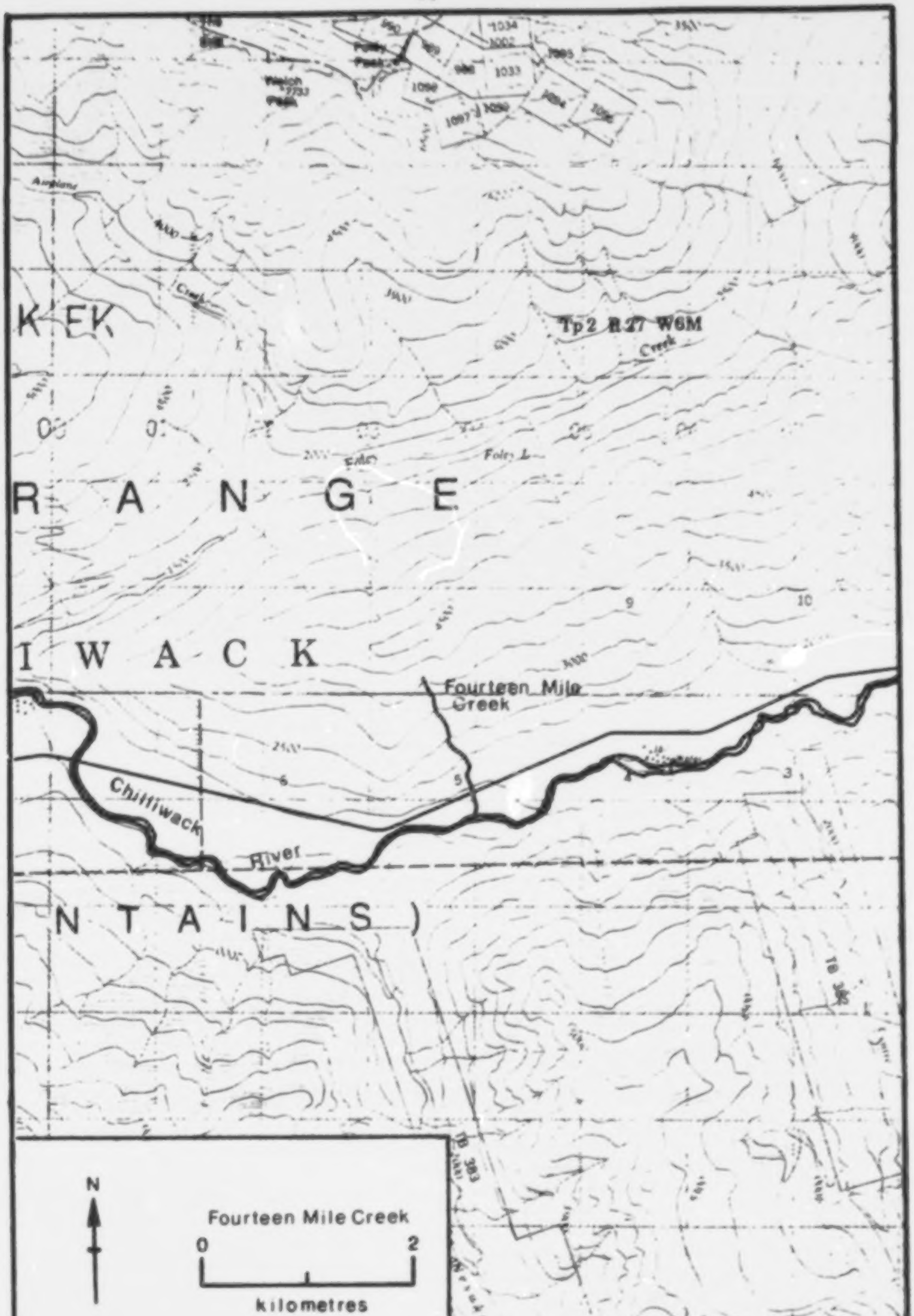
1965-67	Extensive scouring over the entire length.
1968-71	Erosion during peak run off.
1971	Loggers have moved into the upper end of the watershed.
1980	Heavy rains in late Dec. caused severe flooding and high water. Severe scouring and stream channel changes occurred.
1983	Severe scouring, flooding and high water caused damage to the creek bed. 90 - 100% loss of spawn.
1984	Severe scouring and channel changes throughout the creek after Jan. flood. Heavy debris moved throughout the system.

This stream has limited potential. The streambed is composed of huge rocks and has a steep gradient.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR FOLEY CREEK (Ford Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947				NO RECORD		
48			25	75		
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63			NO RECORDS BETWEEN 1949-1964			
64						
65			200		75	
66			200			
67			25		25	
68			25			
69			75		N/O	
70			25			
71			25		75	
72			50	20		
73			50	N/O	50	N/O
74			50			N/O
75			100			
76			25			
77			25	25		
78			N/O	N/O		
79			30	5	50	
80			20	50	-	
81			20	10		
82			12	N/O		
83			45	10	65	
84			57	150	-	
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			E OCT-E NOV	E-M OCT	OCT	
START			E NOV-M DEC	E-M OCT	M-L OCT	
PEAK			M DEC-E JAN	M-L OCT	M OCT-M NOV	
END			L DEC-M JAN	L OCT-E NOV	M NOV	

REMARKS


Foley Peak
Welch Peak
Airplane
Creek
Tp 2 R 27 W6M
Creek
Foley L
K EK
R A N G E
I W A C K
N T A I N S)
Fourteen Mile Creek
Chilliwack River
9
10
6
5
4
3
TB 383
N
Fourteen Mile Creek
0
2
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM (Fourteen Mile Creek) RAB NO. 00-0600-020-173

LOCAL NAME

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SW.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows S. into Chilliwack R., New Westminster Dist.

LENGTH 1.6 km WIDTH m DRAINAGE km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder Coarse Fine

Silt & Sand Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- scattered, major spawning lower end

GENERAL REMARKS

1979 40% erosion and silting, low water levels
1983/84 30% erosion and silting

Predators: bears and birds.

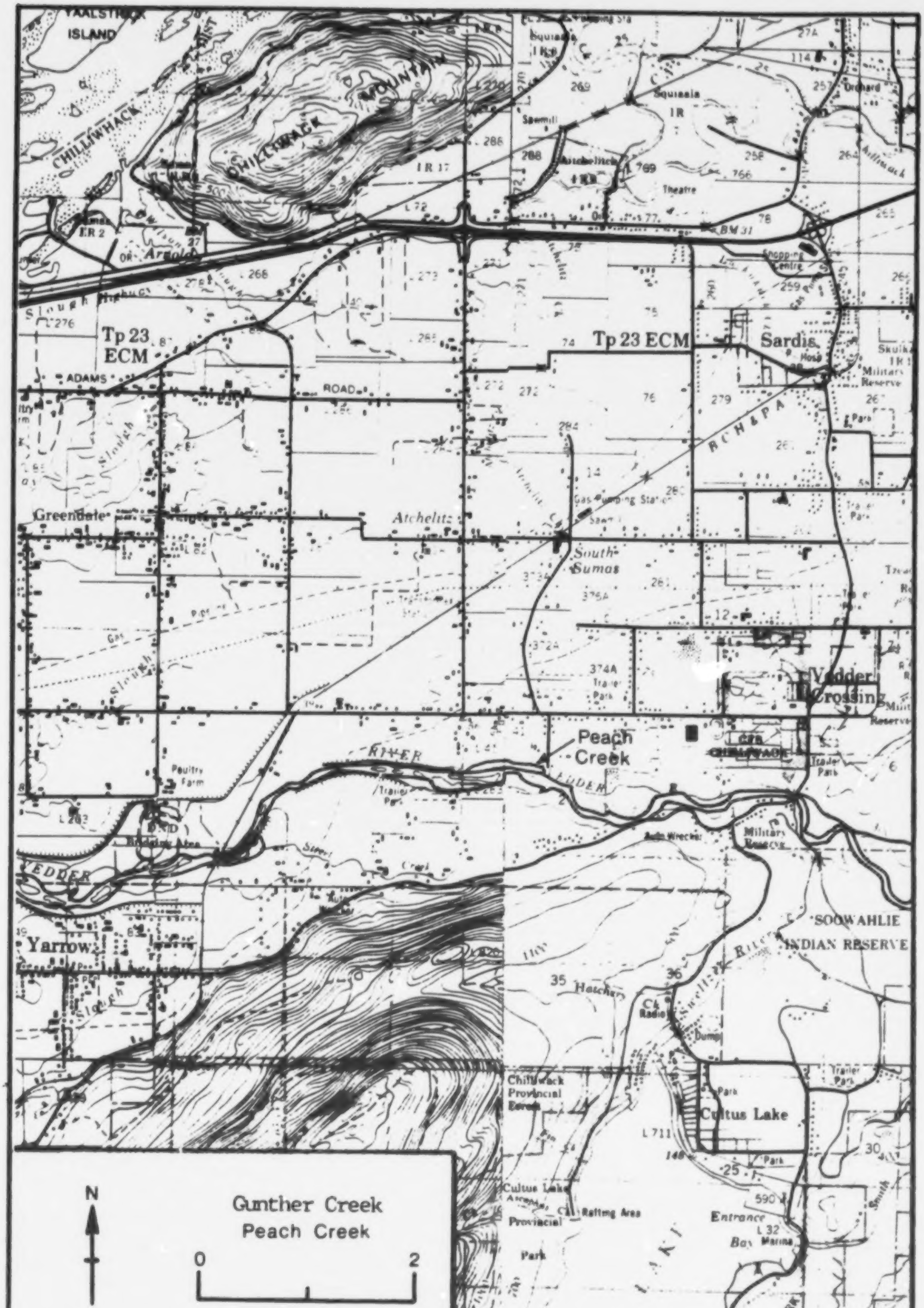
ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR (Fourteen Mile Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79			60			
80			20			
81			N/I			
82			N/I			
83			160			
84			80			
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			L NOV			
START			L NOV-DEC			
PEAK			DEC			
END			E-L JAN			

REMARKS

1983 1100 Kokanee in creek.

1984 900 Kokanee in creek.


YAALSTRICK ISLAND
CHILLIWHACK
CHILLIWACK MOUNTAIN
Squiaala IR
Sawmill
Atchelitz
Theatre
Orchard
BM 31
Shopping Centre
Slough
Highway
Tp 23 ECM
Tp 23 ECM
Sardis
ADAMS
ROAD
Military Reserve
BCH&PA
Greendale
Atchelitz
Gas Pumping Station
South Sumas
Trailer Park
Vedder Crossing
Peach Creek
RIVER
VEDDER
Poultry Farm
Auto Wrecker
Military Reserve
Yarrow
SOOWAHLIE INDIAN RESERVE
Hatchery
Radio
Dump
Chilliwack Provincial Forest
Cultus Lake
Cultus Lake Provincial Park
Rafting Area
Entrance Bay
Marina
LAKE
N
Gunther Creek
Peach Creek
0
2
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM (Hipp Cr. Gunther Cr. Peach Cr. Lickman Cr.) RAB NO. 00-0600-020-015

LOCAL NAME

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 122 SE.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows W. into Vedder R.,New Westminster Dist.

LENGTH ______ km WIDTH ______ m DRAINAGE ______ km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX ______ MIN ______

Temperature (°C) ______

COMPOSITION: Bedrock ______ Boulder ______ Coarse ______ Fine ______

Silt & Sand ______ Unclassified ______

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- throughout
chum	- throughout

GENERAL REMARKS

1978 A channel was dug in the winter of 1976-1977 to provide spawning area for coho and chum.

1981 Very poor survival on this creek in the past few years (1% - ½% egg survival). Hopefully this creek will be deepened next year.

1982 Channel was cleaned out in August and deepened. Hatchery took some chum for egg take.

1983 Chum spawning from lower to upper creek — coho lower to middle. 10% loss of salmon spawn due to flooding in early Jan. Main concern was heavy siltation and debris. Cold weather in early December dried up the upper half of the creek — the lower half was frozen solid.

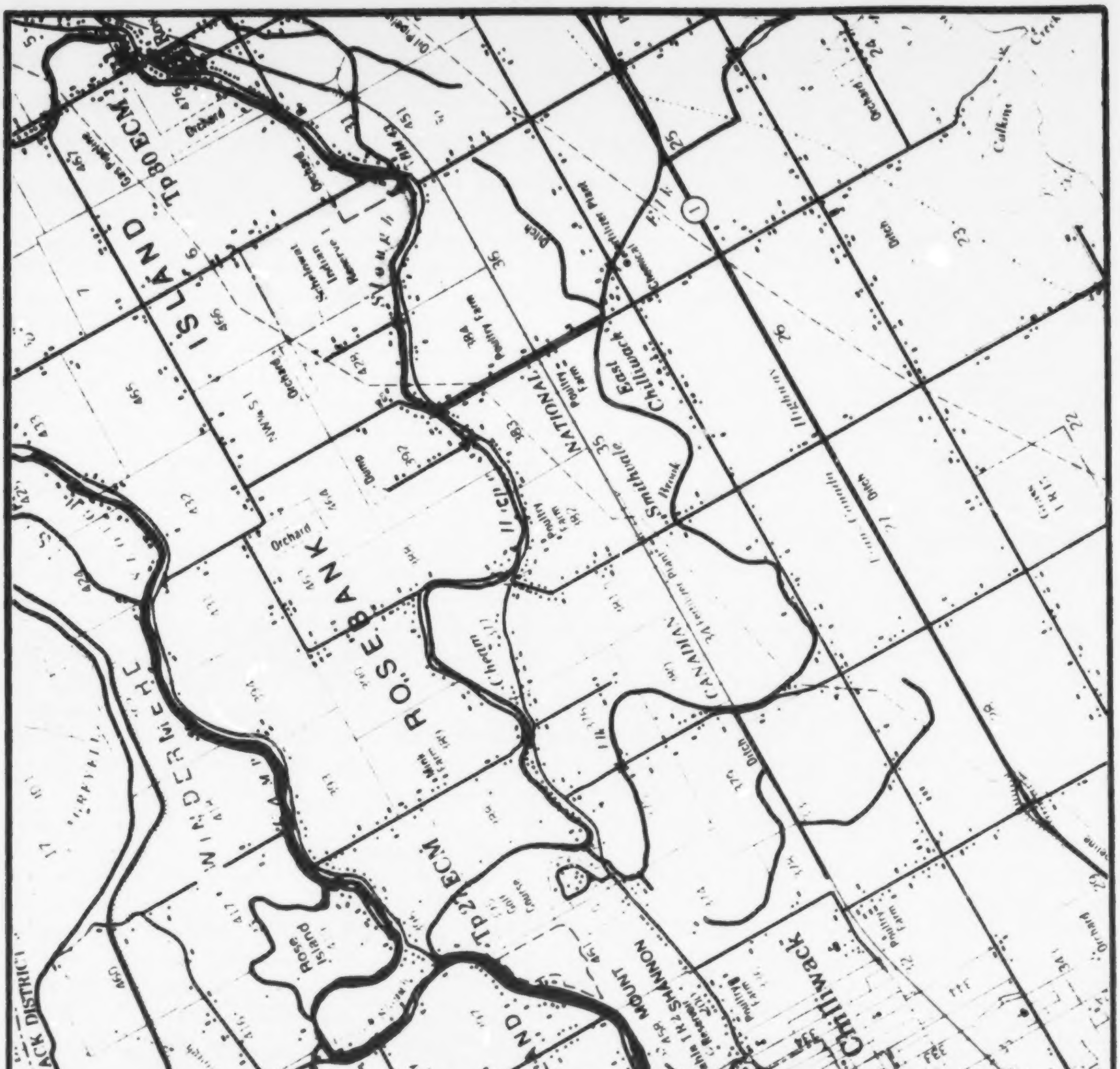
1984 Usual seasonal fluctuation in water levels.

Predation by herons, dogs and the general public.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR (Gunther, Hipp, Peach or Lickman Creeks)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76			50			
77				500	100	
78			N/0	800		
79			16	350		
80			6	370	-	
81				1500		
82			35	2500		
83			50	1100		
84			39	4000		3
85						
IMING						
RRIVE			E DEC-E JAN	L OCT-E DEC		
TART			E DEC-E JAN	M NOV-E DEC		
EAK			M DEC-M JAN	M NOV-M DEC		
ND			L JAN	L DEC		

EMARKS


Hope Slough
0
2
kilometres
N
ISLAND
Tp 80 ECM
ROSEBANK
CAMP
WINDERMERE
Tp 2 ECM
ISLAND
Rose Island
Hog Island
FAIRFIELD
Fairfield
MOUNT SHANNON
Chilliwack
CANADIAN NATIONAL
East Chilliwack
KENT
CHILLIWACK DISTRICT
RIVER
FRASER
Orchard
Ditch

NAME OF STREAM HOPE SLOUGH RAB NO. 00-0640

LOCAL NAME (Hope River)

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SW.

LOCATION OF MOUTH N. of Chilliwack, New Westminster Dist.

LENGTH 16 km WIDTH 32.0 m DRAINAGE 117 km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX 5.72 Jun 10, 1956 MIN 0.136 Sep. 10, 1952

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder Coarse 2% Fine 1%

Silt & Sand 97% Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- throughout

GENERAL REMARKS

Extensive silt throughout. Flows through Chilliwack Indian Reserve. Mainly a migration route to Elk and Dunville Creeks and serves as nursery area for fry and smolts.

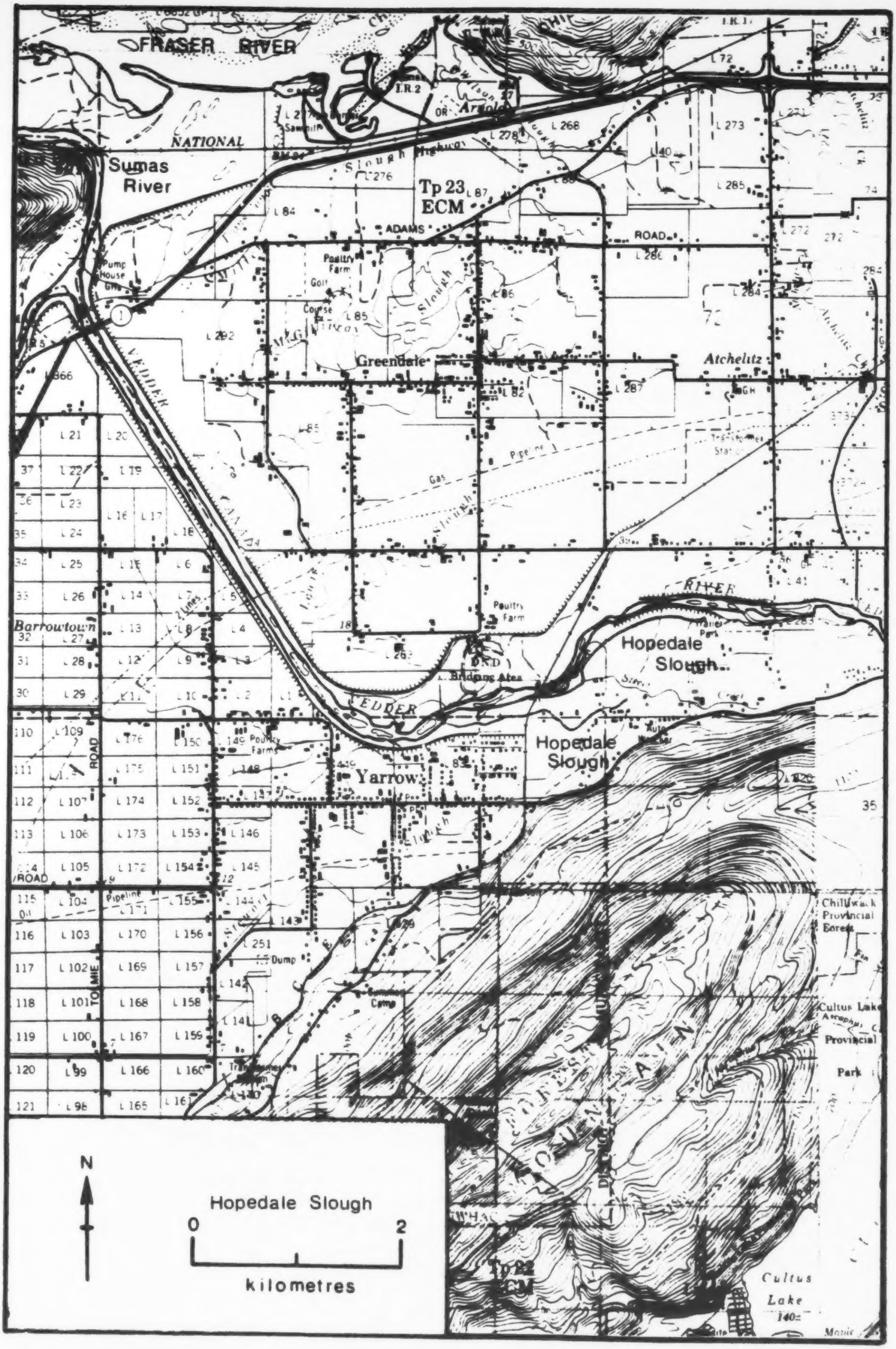
1960 Stream clearance work this winter.
1962 Considerable molesting of coho on spawning grounds.
1965-66 Subject to illegal fishing at the confluence with Fraser River.
1979 Limited rearing ares. Abundant populations of coarse fish.
1983 10% loss of spawn is expected due to heavy siltation from feeder streams that were in flood in late Dec. and early Jan.
1984 High waterflows from feeder streams and heavy siltation.

Predation: dogs, merganzers and herons.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR HOPE SLOUGH (Hope River)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57				NO RECORDS BETWEEN 1947-1958		
58						
59			25			
60			75			25
61			75			25
62			75			25
63			75			25
64			75			
65			75			
66			75			
67			25			
68						
69			UNK			
70						
71			25			
72			25			
73			UNK			
74			UNK			
75			50			
76			25			
77			25			
78			25			
79			25			
80			25			
81			25			
82			25			
83			50			
84			50	20		
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			L OCT-E NOV	-		
START			M-L NOV	-		
PEAK			L NOV-M DEC	-		
END			L DEC-L JAN	L NOV		

REMARKS


FRASER RIVER
NATIONAL
Sumas River
Tp 23 ECM
ADAMS
ROAD
Slough Highway
Arnold
I.R. 2
Pump House
Poultry Farm
Golf Course
Greendale
Atchelitz
VEDDER
CANAL
Gas Pipeline
Transformer Station
Barrowtown
RIVER
Hopedale Slough
Poultry Farm
Bridging Area
DND
VEDDER
Hopedale Slough
Poultry Farms
Yarrow
ROAD
ROAD
TOLMIE
Pipeline
Dump
Camp
Transformer Station
Chilliwack Provincial Forest
Cultus Lake Provincial Park
Cultus Lake
Tp 22 ECM
N
Hopedale Slough
0
2
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM (Hopedale Slough) RAB NO 00-0600-020-010-010

LOCAL NAME

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 122 SE.

LOCATION OF MOUTH S. of Vedder River, New Westminster Dist.

LENGTH km WIDTH m DRAINAGE km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder Coarse Fine

Silt & Sand Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

beaver dams throughout the system
have been removed periodically

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- in upper reaches
chum	- lower end to beaver dams

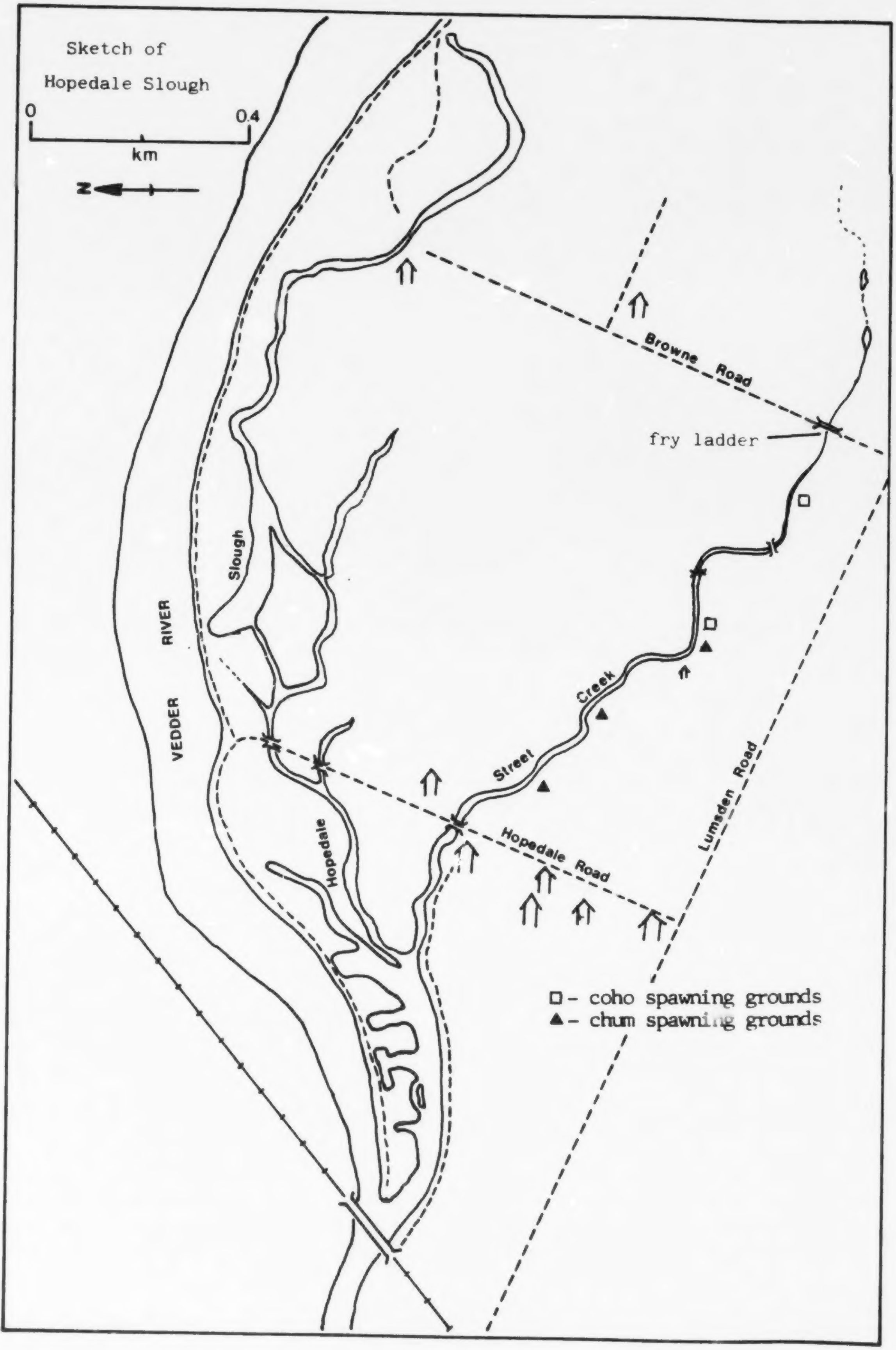
GENERAL REMARKS

This stream has excellent rearing areas. Flows alongside a flat valley farmland.The slough is a former channel of the Vedder River. A large population of trout present.

1977 A 1839 Sq. meter gravelled area in the channel was removed and replaced with washed, graded gravel.
1978 Slough was dredged and new gravel placed.
1982 Gravel removal on the Vedder may have caused the water level to drop off.
1983 20% loss of spawn is expected from siltation.
1984 Siltation from flooding.

1980/84 Slight egg-digging around the beaver dam area.

Seasonal fluctuations in water levels.

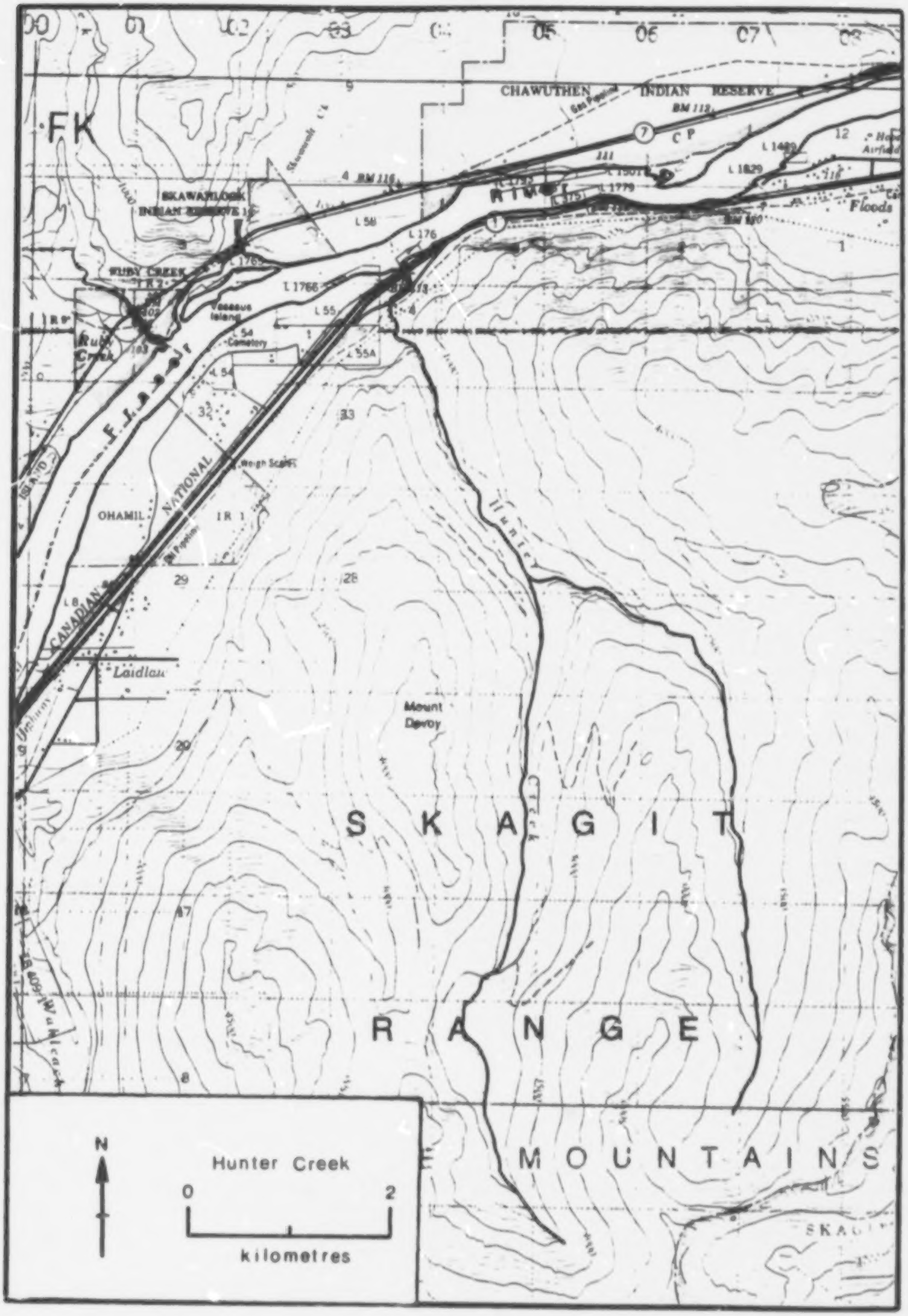

Sketch of
Hopedale Slough
0
0.4
km
N
Browne Road
fry ladder
Slough
RIVER
VEDDER
Creek
Street
Hopedale
Hopedale Road
Lumsden Road
□ - coho spawning grounds
▲ - chum spawning grounds

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR (Hopedale Slough)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77			250	1000		
78			200	50		
79			210*	900		
80			110	1110		
81			75	2500		
82			59	1100		
83			90	150		
84			47	900		
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			E DEC	L OCT-NOV		
START			L DEC	L OCT-NOV		
PEAK			E JAN	M NOV-M DEC		
END			L JAN	M DEC-E JAN		

REMARKS

* More fish expected in February 1980.


Hunter Creek
N
0
2
kilometres
SKAGIT RANGE
MOUNTAINS
Mount Devoy
Hunter Creek
Fraser River
CHAWUTHEN INDIAN RESERVE
SKAWAHLOOK INDIAN RESERVE 1
RUBY CREEK I R 2
Ruby Creek
OHAMIL I R 1
CANADIAN NATIONAL
C P
Laidlaw
Floods
Cemetery
Weigh Scale
Gas Pipeline
Oil Pipeline
Skawarook Ck
Foster Island
FK
00
01
02
03
04
05
06
07
08
BM 116
BM 112
BM 110
L 56
L 55
L 54
L 55A
L 176
L 1766
L 1779
L 1829
L 1489
L 8
33
32
29
28
20
17
8
12
4
9
1
7
3
Highway

NAME OF STREAM HUNTER CREEK RAB NO. 00-0760

LOCAL NAME

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SW.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows N. into Fraser R., W. of Hope Yale Dist.

LENGTH 1.6 km WIDTH 12.0 m DRAINAGE 13.0 km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder 70% Coarse 10% Fine 15%

Silt & Sand 5% Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

Impassable falls 1.20 km from mouth

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
chum	- throughout creek to falls

GENERAL REMARKS

The spawning area on this creek is very limited and the streambed is composed mainly of coarse gravel, boulders and rubble rock.

The five species of salmon and steelhead used to spawn in this creek in the 1930's.

1971 Logging in the area is effecting habitat.

1980 70% erosion and silting, lower creek badly scoured by Dec. flood. Majority of gravel washed out.

1981 Heavy rains in late Dec. and early Jan. caused some stream changes.

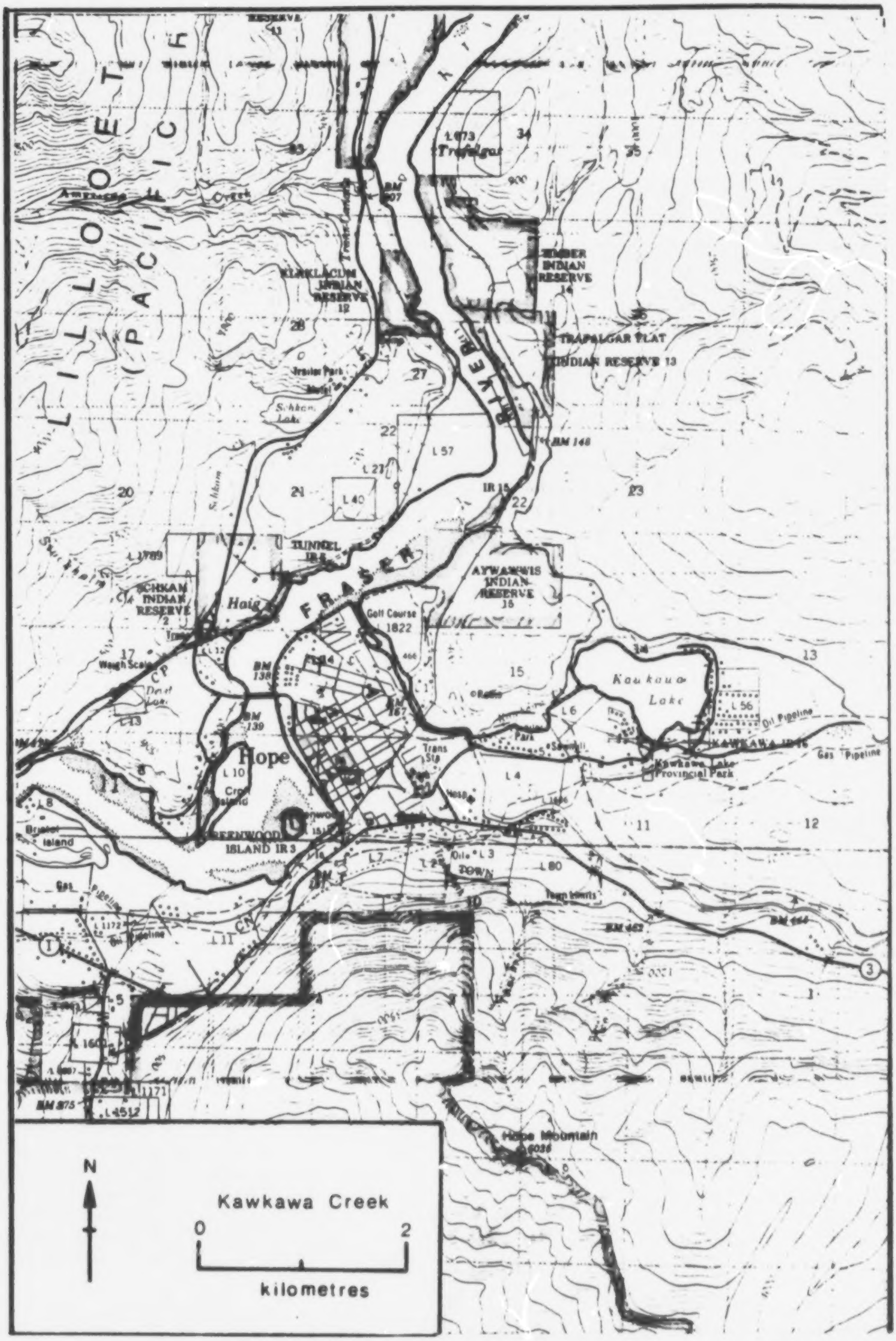
1983 100% loss of all spawn. Creek bed filled up with gravel and up to 12 ft. of silt in some areas. Highways Dept. is digging out old creek bed and re channeling the creek.

1984 Creek was dug out from Fraser River to falls and re channelled in Jan. and Feb.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR HUNTER CREEK

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947			25	25	200	
48			25	25		
49			25	N/0	25	
50				NO RECORD		
51			25	25	25	
52			8	4		
53			5	7	12	
54			25	25		
55			25	25	N/0	
56			25	25		
57			25	25	25	
58			25	25		
59			25	25	75	
60			25	N/0		
61			25	25	25	
62			25	25		
63			25	25	25	
64			25	25		
65			25	25	25	
66			N/0	N/0		
67			N/0	N/0	25	
68						
69						
70			NO RECORDS BETWEEN 1968-1972			
71						
72						
73				50	600	
74				50		
75				20	200	
76				100		
77				10	50	
78				25		
79				10	86	
80				15	-	
81				10	550	
82				27	-	
83				120	800	
84				40	-	
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			-	E-M SEP	E OCT	
START			M-L NOV	E SEP-M OCT	L SEP-L OCT	
PEAK			L NOV	M SEP-L OCT	M-L OCT	
END			L NOV-M DEC	E OCT-M NOV	L OCT	

REMARKS


N
Kawkawa Creek
0
2
kilometres
LILLOOET
PACIFIC
FRASER
RIVER
Hope
Kawkawa Lake
KAWKAWA IR 16
Kawkawa Lake Provincial Park
AYWAWWIS INDIAN RESERVE 15
SCHKAM INDIAN RESERVE 2
TUNNEL IR 6
KLAKLACUM INDIAN RESERVE 12
ZIMBER INDIAN RESERVE 14
TRAFALGAR FLAT INDIAN RESERVE 13
GREENWOOD ISLAND IR 3
Trafalgar
Bristol Island
Croft Island
Haig
Golf Course
Sawmill
Oil Pipeline
Gas Pipeline
American Creek
Schkam Lake
Hope Mountain
6036
Town Limits
CP
CN
BM 148
BM 138
BM 139
BM 187
BM 462
BM 375
L 57
L 40
L 56
L 10
L 4
L 6
L 3
L 7
L 80
L 1789
L 1822
L 1600
L 4512
L 1172
L 673
1
3

NAME OF STREAM KAWKAWA CREEK RAB NO. 00-0800-010

LOCAL NAME (Sucker Creek)

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SE.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows SW. from Kawkawa L., into Coquihalla R., at Hope, Yale.

LENGTH 1.6 km WIDTH 0.5 m DRAINAGE 13 km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder 5% Coarse 10% Fine 25%

Silt & Sand 60% Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

Concrete fish barrier with removable planks at 183 meters. Is passable when regulated.

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- in tributaries of Kawkawa Lake
chum	- in lower creek below swamp
sockeye	- scattered in creek and in tributaries of Kawkawa Lake.
pink	- lower reaches
	kokanee in lake

GENERAL REMARKS

Kawkawa Lake has an area of 2 square kilometers.

1951 The swampy area below Kawkawa Lake provides good protection to salmon. Fish are often molested by juveniles in the lower reaches.

1958 Some egg digging was observed as a result of overcrowding. 500 Adams River sockeye entered and spawned in this creek in October.

1960 The Fish and Wildlife Branch poisoned Kawkawa Lake and installed a dam on Kawkawa Creek to prevent coarse fish from returning to the lake. At the present time the dam is impassable. Chum, coho and sockeye moved out of the creek as they cannot go over the dam

1961 The Fish and Wildlife Branch created temporary pools to help fish get over the cement dam.

1969 Housing development commenced in the vicinity of coho and sockeye spawning.

1971 Pink eggs were dug up by sockeye and chum.

1977 The mouth of the creek was channelled to allow entry of salmon.

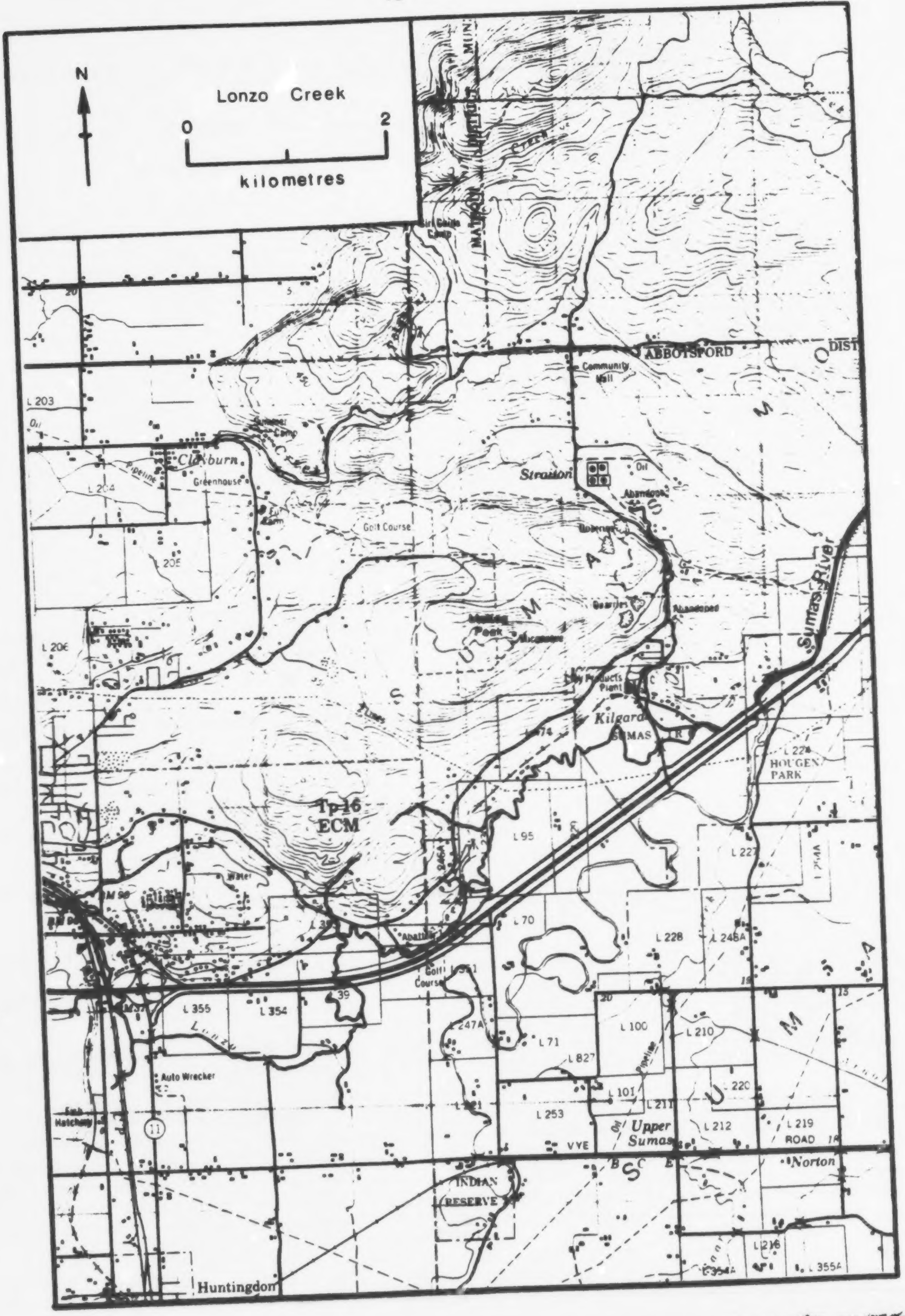
1983 Flooding has caused severe scouring and siltation. The lower reaches were hard hit. New Dykes, weirs and gravel placement must be considered before the next spawning season. 60% loss is expected.

1984 Mouth of Sucker Creek and parts of the lower section were rechannelled this year. Some egg digging in lower reaches from fish barrier down.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR KAWKAWA CREEK (Sucker Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947	200		75		1500	
48	UNK		200	75		
49	200		75	25	1500	
50	200		200	25		
51	75		200	400	3500	
52	25		200	400		
53	25		75	25	3500	
54	25		75	25		
55	75		200	75	750	
56	25		25	25		
57	25		75	25	400	
58	750		75	75		
59	75		75	75	1500	
60	25		25	25		
61	75		75	25	200	
62	75		75	25		
63	75		25	25	200	
64	25		200	25		
65	25		200	25	200	
66	25		200	25		
67	75		200	25	750	
68	12		71	20		
69	25		750	25	750	
70	200		2000	300		
71	200		200	75	1400	
72	25		450	50		2
73	52		1200	500	1200	
74	25		75	320		
75			700	20	500	
76			200	130		
77			550	350	350	
78			250	360		
79			50	140	390	
80	2		36	127	-	
81	-		200	150	1000	
82	30		100	500	-	
83	90		40	425	470	
84	62		114	825	-	
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE	L OCT		M NOV-M DEC	L SEP-M OCT	L SEP	
START	L OCT		E OCT-L DEC	L SEP-L OCT	L SEP-E OCT	
PEAK	E-M NOV		L OCT-L DEC	M-L OCT	M OCT	
END	L NOV-M DEC		L NOV-M JAN	M OCT-M NOV	L OCT	

REMARKS


N
Lonzo Creek
0
2
kilometres
Girl Guide Camp
MATSQUI INSTITUTION
ABBOTSFORD
DIST
Community Hall
L 203
Oil
Clayburn
Pipeline
Greenhouse
L 204
Golf Course
L 205
Straiton
Oil
Abandoned
Observatory
Quarries
Abandoned
Sumas River
Sumas Peak
L 206
Dairy Products Plant
Kilgard
SUMAS
HOUGEN PARK
Tp 16 ECM
L 95
L 227
Water
L 70
L 228
L 246A
Abattoir
Golf Course
L 355
L 354
39
L 247A
L 71
L 827
L 100
L 210
Auto Wrecker
L 101
L 211
L 220
Fish Hatchery
11
L 253
Upper Sumas
L 212
L 219
ROAD
VYE
Norton
INDIAN RESERVE
L 216
L 354A
L 355A
Huntingdon
S U M A S
S U M A S

NAME OF STREAM LONZO CREEK RAB NO. 00-0600-050
LOCAL NAME (Marshall Creek)
DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 122 SE.
LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows N. and E. into Sumas R. New Westminster Dist.

LENGTH 5.0 km WIDTH 4.0 m DRAINAGE 26 km^2
DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX 1.54 Nov, 26, 1963 MIN 0 Sep 2, 1961
Temperature (°C) ______
COMPOSITION: Bedrock ______ Boulder ______ Coarse ______ Fine 15%
Silt & Sand 85% Unclassified ______

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

passable for 4.8km
D.P.W.constructed a small dam with a step so that coho could have access to the spawning area.

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- in upper reaches, below trout hatchery and in tributary streams.
chum	- to .80 km from mouth

GENERAL REMARKS

B.C.Fish and Wildlife operates a trout hatchery on the south branch.
1956 A milk plant at Delair discharged effluent into this stream. Fish are not affected as the spawning grounds are located near Kilgard.
1961 A small dam and fishway was constructed at 3.2 km.
1966 Some fry loss observed in August as a result of effluent discharged from and industrial plant in Abbotsford.
1975 90% of the streambed near Kilgard was silted.
1976-77 Pollution from bulk oil plants and industrial developments are destroying fish habitat.
1980 90% silted
1981 90% silted (82,83)
1984 Due to siltation and water levels no spawners were observed. The sport fishery did very well this year on coho, few chum were hooked and released.

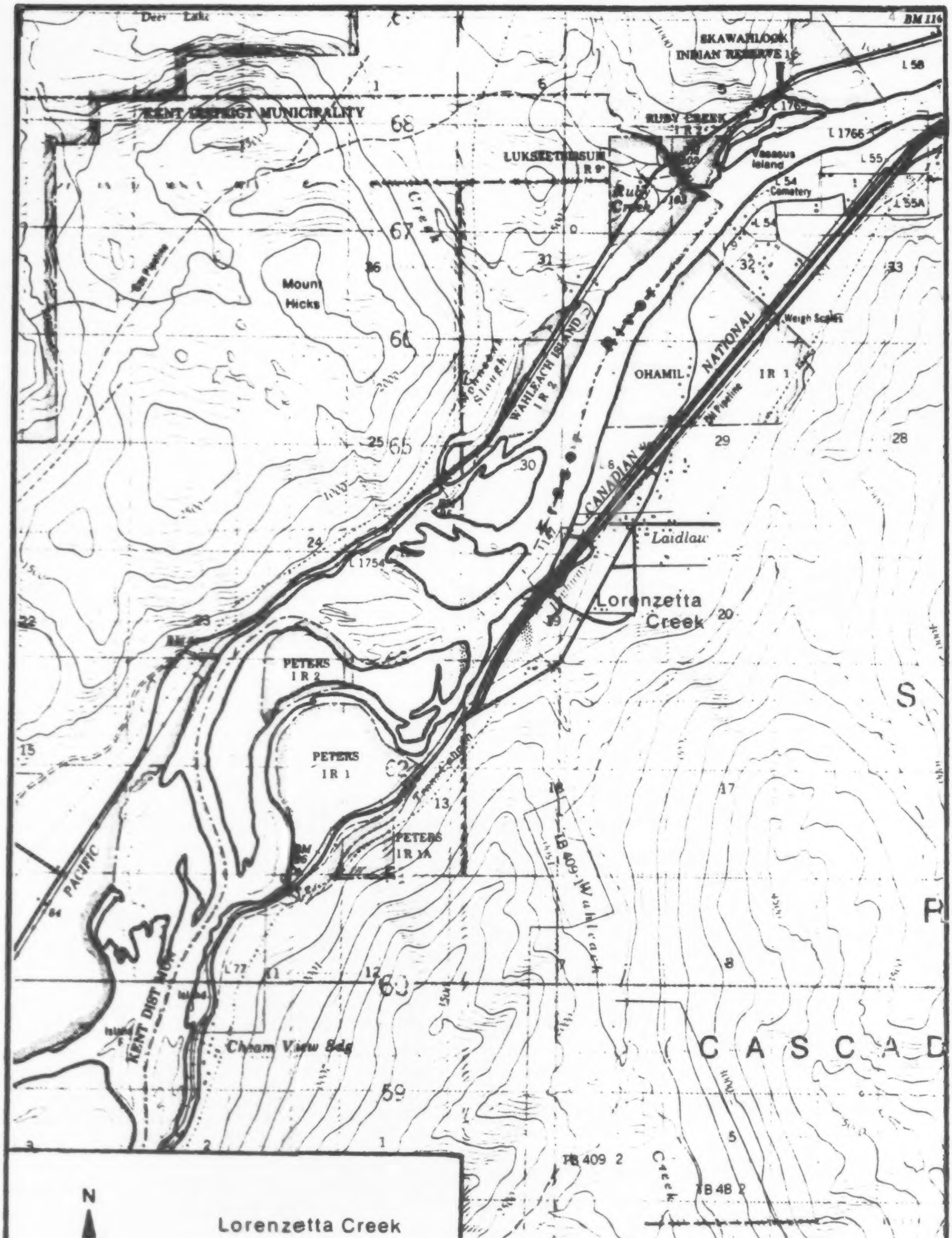
This creek is heavily silted and polluted from highway construction, industrial development and farm wastes.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR LONZO CREEK (Marshall Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54			NO RECORDS BETWEEN 1947-1955			
55						
56			25			
57			25			
58			25			
59			25			
60			N/O			
61			25			
62			25			
63			25			
64			25			
65			25			
66			25			
67			25			
68			25			
69			25			
70			25			
71			25			
72			25			
73			25			
74			25	150		
75			20			
76			25	25		
77			25	25		
78			25	25		
79			6*			
80			N/O	N/O		
81			N/O	N/O		
82			25	UNK		
83			UNK	UNK		
84			UNK	UNK		
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			E-M NOV			
START			E NOV-E DEC			
PEAK			L NOV-M DEC			
END			L DEC-JAN			

REMARKS

* More fish expected to spawn in January and February 1980.


Deer Lake
KENT DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
SKAWAHLOOK INDIAN RESERVE 1
RUBY CREEK I R 2
LUKSEETSISSUM I R 9
Ruby Creek
Vasseus Island
Cemetery
Mount Hicks
WAHLEACH ISLAND I R 2
Fraser River
OHAMIL I R 1
CANADIAN NATIONAL
Weigh Scales
Laidlaw
Lorenzetta Creek
PETERS I R 2
PETERS I R 1
PETERS I R 1A
PACIFIC
KENT DIST MUN
Cheam View Sdg
Wahleach Creek
S
P
CASCAD
GOVERNMENT
Lorenzetta Creek
N
0
2
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM LORENZETTA CREEK RAB NO. 00-0736

LOCAL NAME (Lorenzetti Creek)

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SW.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows W. into Fraser R., near mouth of Wahleach Cr.

LENGTH 2.4 km WIDTH 5.5 m DRAINAGE 26.0 km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature ($^\circ$C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder 7% Coarse 8% Fine 10%

Silt & Sand 75% Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

beaver dams, windfalls, brush and debris 1.2km from mouth monitored and removed as required.

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- in upper end
chum	- scattered throughout — mostly in lower part of stream
pink	- throughout

GENERAL REMARKS

During heavy rains the stream changes course in the upper end.
Low water conditions resulting in loss of fry is a constant problem.

1956 An attempt to improve the channel located at the upper end of the spawning grounds was not successful.In 1957 the Fish Culture Branch used a bulldozer to confine this meandering stream to one channel.

1961 Creek did not hold well to its main channel and is now meandering over a larger area. 1962 Splits into numerous swampy channels.

1976-1977 The upper .80km at the foot of the mountain was dredged and dyked last summer to keep the stream in channel.

1978 Gravel bar at lower end of dyked area was removed this spring to reduce flooding to farmlands.

1980 During dry weather last summer the creek dried up,resulting in the loss of many thousands of coho fry and smolts. December flood again stranded coho in fields and bush after heavy rains.

1982 Minor flooding in late Nov. and Dec.

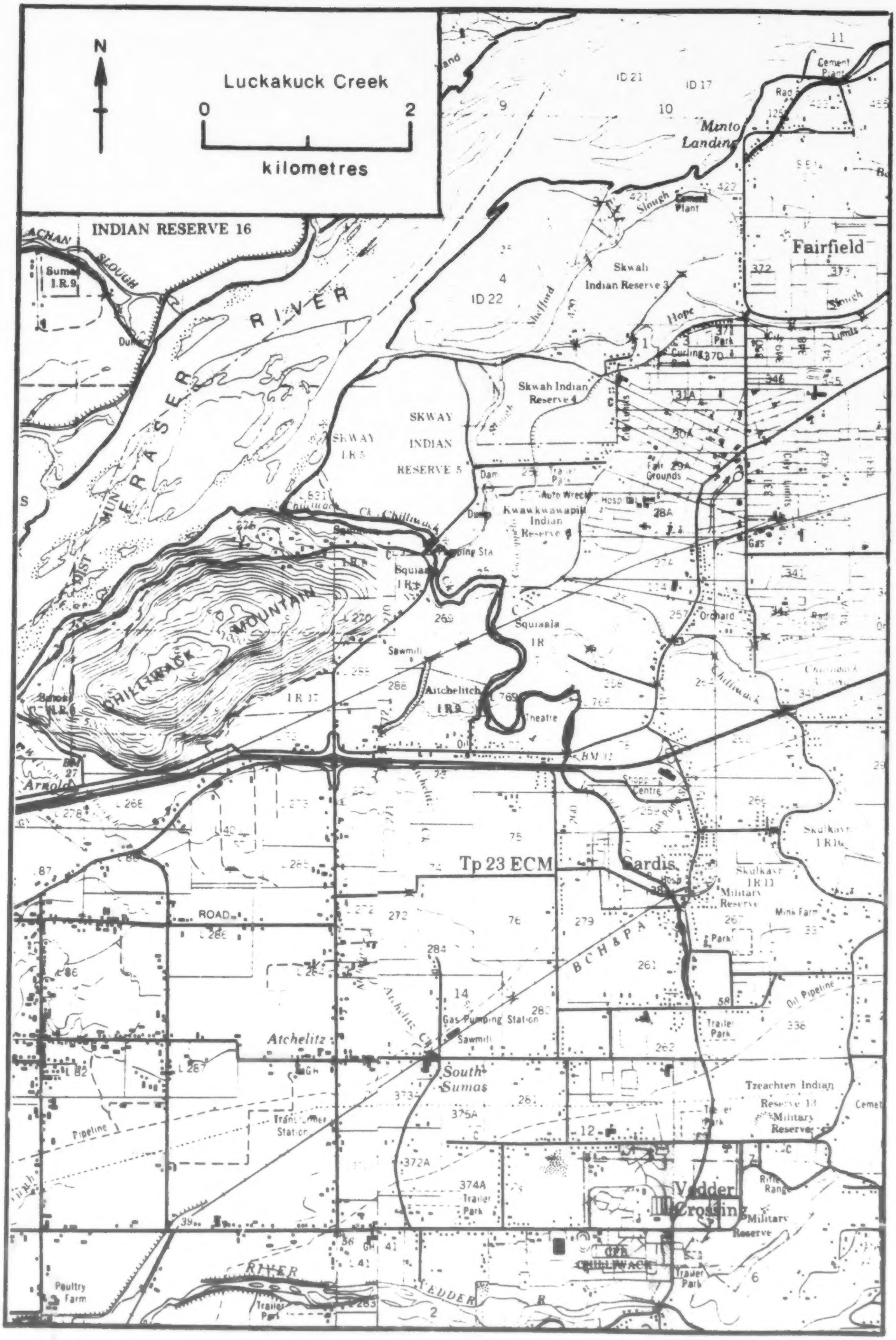
1983 Major flooding and channel movement caused 90% loss of spawn.Bottom end of creek is being dug out and rechannelled. Coho were stranded in fields. 90-100% loss of spawn.

1984 Major flooding and gravel movement in Jan Flood. Coho were stranded in fields. Parts of creek were dredged and rechannelled.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR LORENZETTA CREEK (Lorenzetti Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947			400		3500	
48			200	75		
49			75	25	200	
50			200			
51			200	25	25	
52			750	25		
53			75	25	25	
54			200	N/O		
55			200	25	25	
56			75	25		
57			200	25	25	
58			200	25		
59			200	25	400	
60			200	25		
61			200	25	25	
62			400	25		
63			75	25	25	
64			200	25		
65			200	25	25	
66			75	25		
67			100	25	273	
68			60	25		
69			300	25	150	
70			800	N/O		
71			200	25	200	
72			150	20		
73			200	20	100	
74			200	20		
75			200		30	
76			25	100		
77			100	6	20	
78			15			
79			50			
80			188	-	-	
81			10	22	-	
82			25	N/O		
83			100	17	60	
84			76	65		
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			M OCT-L NOV	E SEP	SEP	
START			M OCT-L NOV	E SEP-E OCT	L SEP-M OCT	
PEAK			M NOV-E DEC	M OCT	M OCT	
END			L DEC-L JAN	L OCT	L OCT	

REMARKS


N
Luckakuck Creek
0
2
kilometres
INDIAN RESERVE 16
SLOUGH
Sumas I.R.9
FRASER RIVER
Minto Landing
Cement Plant
Fairfield
Skwali Indian Reserve 3
ID 22
Shefford
Hope Slough
Curling Rink
Skwah Indian Reserve 4
SKWAY INDIAN RESERVE 5
SKWAY I.R.5
Fair Grounds
Trailer Park
Auto Wreck
Hosp
Kwawkwawapilt Indian Reserve 6
Pumping Sta
Squiaala I.R.
Squiaala IR
CHILLIWACK MOUNTAIN
Chilliwack Ck
Orchard
Sawmill
Aitchelitch I.R.9
Theatre
I.R.17
Arnold
BM 27
Shopping Centre
Gas Pumping Station
Tp 23 ECM
Sardis
Hosp
Skulkayn I.R.10
Skulkayn I.R.11
Military Reserve
Mink Farm
Park
ROAD
BCH&PA
Oil Pipeline
Trailer Park
Atchelitz
Sawmill
South Sumas
Transformer Station
Pipeline
Tzeachten Indian Reserve 13
Military Reserve
Rifle Range
Vedder Crossing
Military Reserve
CFB CHILLIWACK
Trailer Park
Poultry Farm
RIVER
VEDDER R
Trailer Park

NAME OF STREAM LUCKAKUCK CREEK RAB NO. 00-0625-030

LOCAL NAME (Luck-akut Creek)

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA CHILLIWACK-HOPE (29) POSITION 49 121 SW.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows N. into Chilliwack Cr. S. of Chilliwack, New Westminster Dist.

LENGTH 4.0 km WIDTH 5.0 m DRAINAGE 5 km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX ____ MIN ____

Temperature (°C) ____

COMPOSITION: Bedrock ____ Boulder ____ Coarse 10% Fine 55%

Silt & Sand 35% Unclassified ____

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- throughout upper 1.6km
chum	- " " "

GENERAL REMARKS

This creek is joined by Semmihault, Chilliwack and Atchelitz Creeks and is fed from an underground source .80km from Sardis.

1954 A milk plant operating in this valley extended their waste discharge to 3050 meters away from the stream to reduce pollution.

1967 Creek flows through residential and agricultural areas and is polluted with domestic and farm sewage.

1975 Housing subdivision currently under development adds to the pollution by run-off.

1984 10% loss of spawn due to flooding in Jan.

Lower end of creek silted 50% — fish spawn upstream.

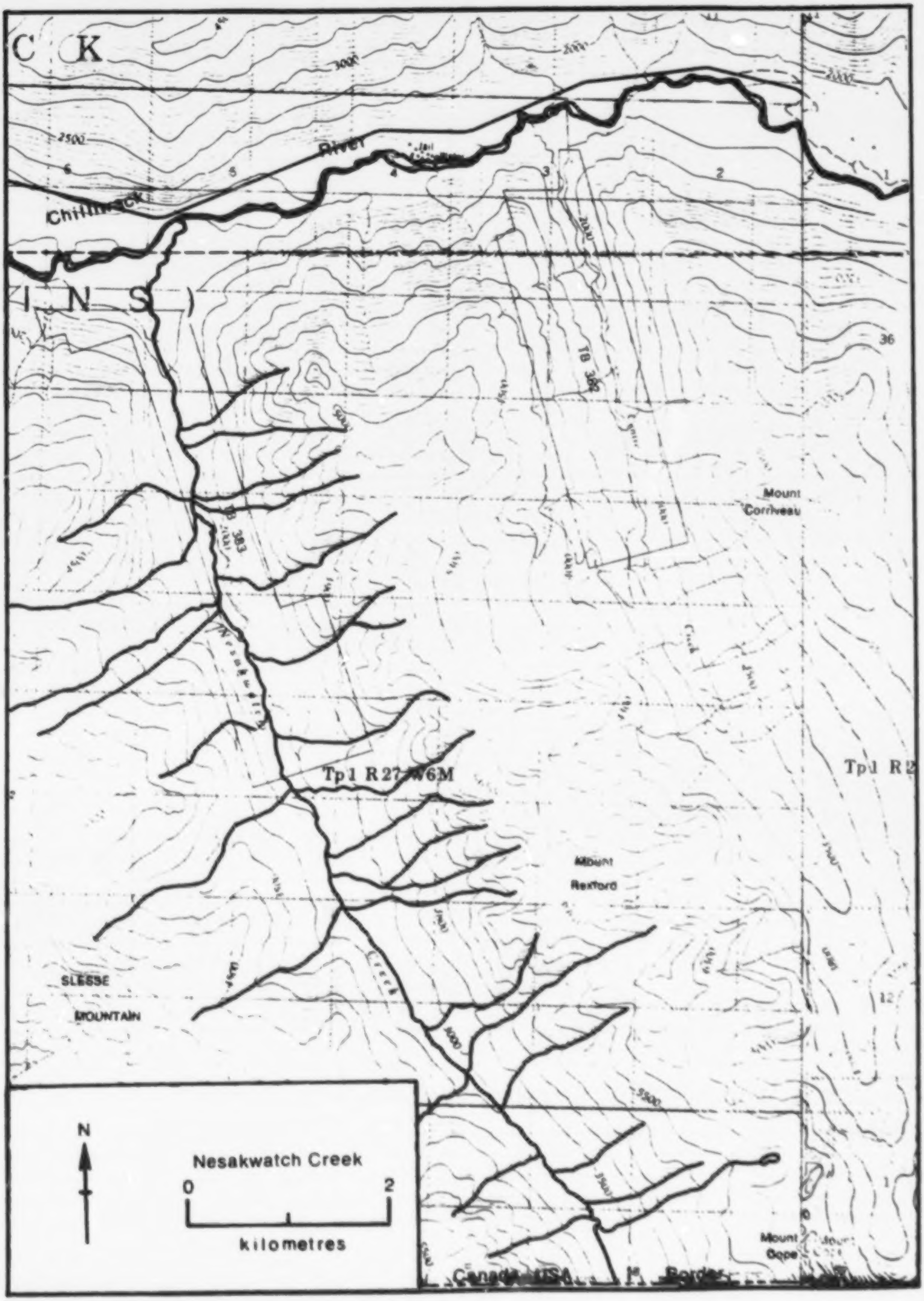
Predation by herons and merganzers.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR LUCKAKUCK CREEK (Luck-a-kut Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947			75	200		
48			75	400		
49			75	200		
50			75	400		
51			200	400		
52			200	200		
53			75	75		
54			75	75		
55			200	75		
56			75	25		
57			75	75		
58			75	75		
59			200	75		
60			75	75		
61			75	25		
62			200	25		
63			75	25		
64			75	25		
65			25	25		
66			75	25		
67			113	95		
68			25	100		
69			25	25		
70			25	25		
71			N/O	25		
72			75	N/O		
73			50	20		
74			250	25		
75			50	N/O		
76			25			
77			200	N/O		
78			200			
79			20			
80			92	-		
81			60	-		
82			146	-		
83			75	-		
84			160	12		
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			M NOV-E DEC	E NOV-E DEC		
START			L NOV-L DEC	E NOV-E DEC		
PEAK			E DEC-M JAN	L NOV-M DEC		
END			L DEC-E FEB	E-L DEC		

REMARKS

1979 - More fish expected to spawn in January and February 1980.


C K
Chilliwack River
2500
3000
6
5
4
3
2
1
I N S)
TB 383
TB 384
36
Mount Corriveau
Tp1 R27 W6M
Tp1 R2
Mount Rexford
SLESSE MOUNTAIN
12
Mount Cope
Canada - USA Border
N
Nesakwatch Creek
0
2
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM NESAKWATCH CREEK RAB NO. 00-0600-020-170

LOCAL NAME (Middle Creek)

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SW.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows NW. into Chilliwack R., W. of Chilliwack L., Yale Dist.

LENGTH 5.0 km WIDTH 8.0 m DRAINAGE 78.0 km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder 65% Coarse 10% Fine 23%
Silt & Sand 2% Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

log jams throughout — passable at some water levels

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- throughout
chum	- at lower end
pink	- lower section near mouth

GENERAL REMARKS

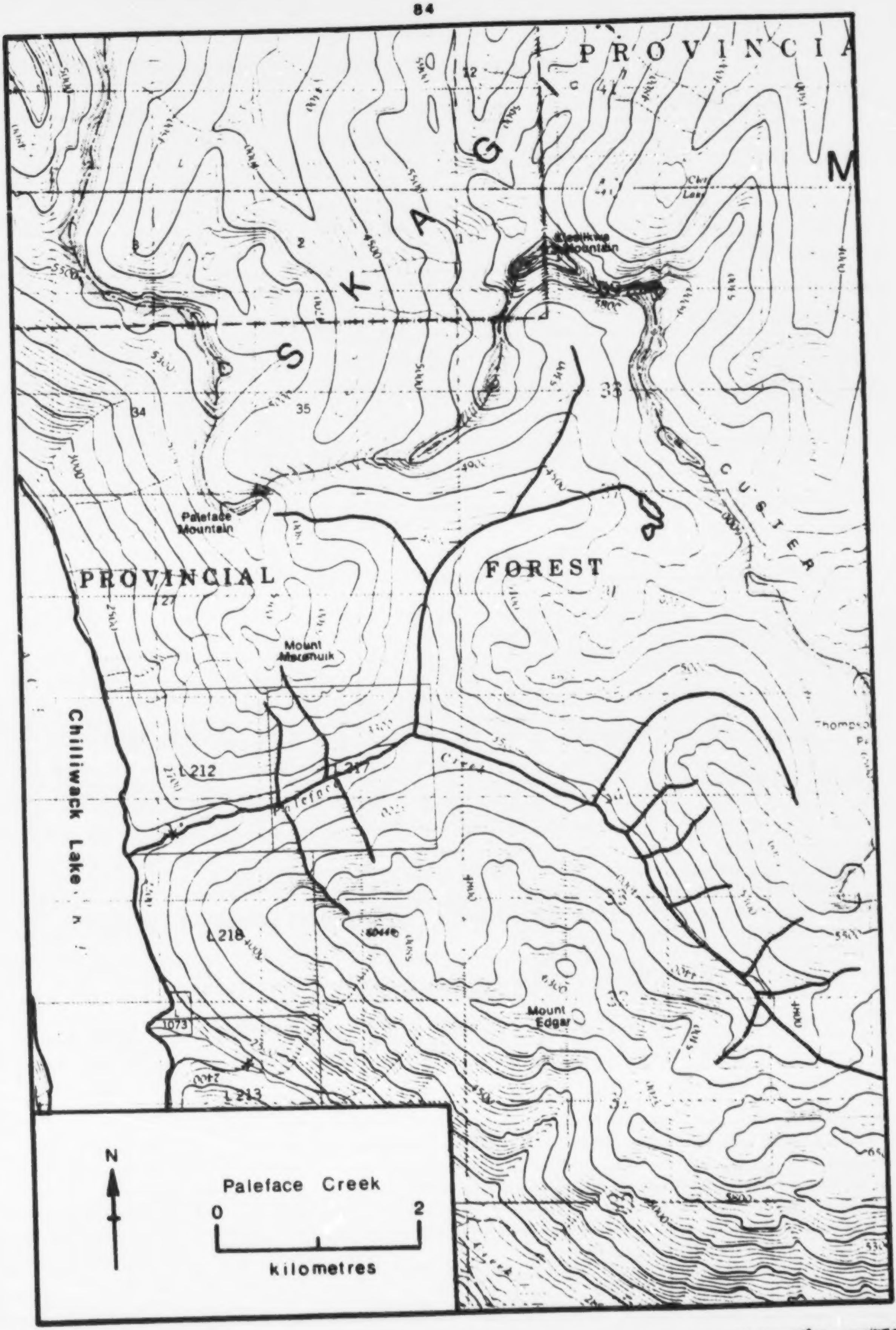
1965 This stream is subject to flash floods. The large log jam at 1.6 km is giving protection to pink's spawning area.
1971 A logging road follows the creek to headwaters on the U.S. border.
1976 Logging has been carried on in this valley since 1940.
1977 Stream was rechannelled. Gabions were placed in stream to stop erosion.
1978 Severe erosion downstream from logging road bridge resulting in stream course changes. Log jams. Low water levels and flash floods.
1980 90% erosion. Heavy rain in late Dec. 1980 resulted in the highest recorded water in the Chilliwack system. The entire creek was eroded, course of stream changed at logging road and followed road north east to beaver pond area then north to the river.
1983 Heavy rains in late Dec. and Jan. resulted in the entire creek eroding and the stream changed course in many places. 100% loss of spawn.
1984 Erosion and silting throughout — course of the stream changed. Some old log jams opened up and new ones were formed. High water levels in Jan. otherwise normal.

Predators: bears, herons and merganzers.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR NESAKWATCH CREEK (Middle Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947				NO RECORD		
48			5			
49			UNK	UNK	750	
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63			NO RECORDS BETWEEN 1950-1964			
64						
65			200		3500	
66			200			
67			125	300	2300	
68			200	1000		75
69			174	150	300	
70			200	75		
71			200	200	400	
72			75	100		
73			50	100	100	
74			75	200		
75			20	20	50	
76			25	25		
77			200	25	200	
78			N/O	N/O		
79			100		100	
80			N/O	10	-	
81			N/O		100	
82			15	30	-	
83			50	300	UNK	
84			25	1100	-	
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			E OCT-E NOV	E-L OCT	M OCT	
START			M OCT-E NOV	M-L OCT	M OCT	
PEAK			M-L NOV	L OCT-L NOV	L OCT	
END			E-L DEC	L NOV-M DEC	E-M NOV	

REMARKS


PROVINCIA
M
S K A G I T
Klesilkwa Mountain
35
34
33
C U S T E R
Paleface Mountain
PROVINCIAL
FOREST
Mount Meroniuk
L 212
217
Paleface
Creek
Chilliwack Lake
L 218
Mount Edgar
1073
L 213
Thompson
N
Paleface Creek
0
2
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM PALEFACE CREEK RAB NO. 00-0600-020-240

LOCAL NAME (Kokanee Creek)

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SE.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows W. into Chilliwack L. Yale Dist.

LENGTH ______ km WIDTH ______ m DRAINAGE ______ km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX ______ MIN ______

Temperature (^oC) ______

COMPOSITION: Bedrock ______ Boulder ______ Coarse ______ Fine ______

Silt & Sand ______ Unclassified ______

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

log jams throughout

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- to 1.6 km.

GENERAL REMARKS

1970 Logging in operation. Streambed in the spawning areas was cleaned out before the run began. Extensive erosion and silting due to flash floods and logged watershed.
A fair amount, (750), of kokanee spawn each year.
1971 Extensive erosion and silting due to flash floods. Watershed is being logged off.
1972 Log jams in creek cause changes in stream course during floods.
1973/78 Jams in creek due to logging. Course scouring and stream changes during freshets.
1980 Erosion and silting over 90% of lower creek, stream changes in channel.
1983 Flash flooding and gravel movement caused some creek changes in the lower end. 30% loss of spawn is expected.
1984 Flash flooding with heavy gravel and debris movement.— channel changes.

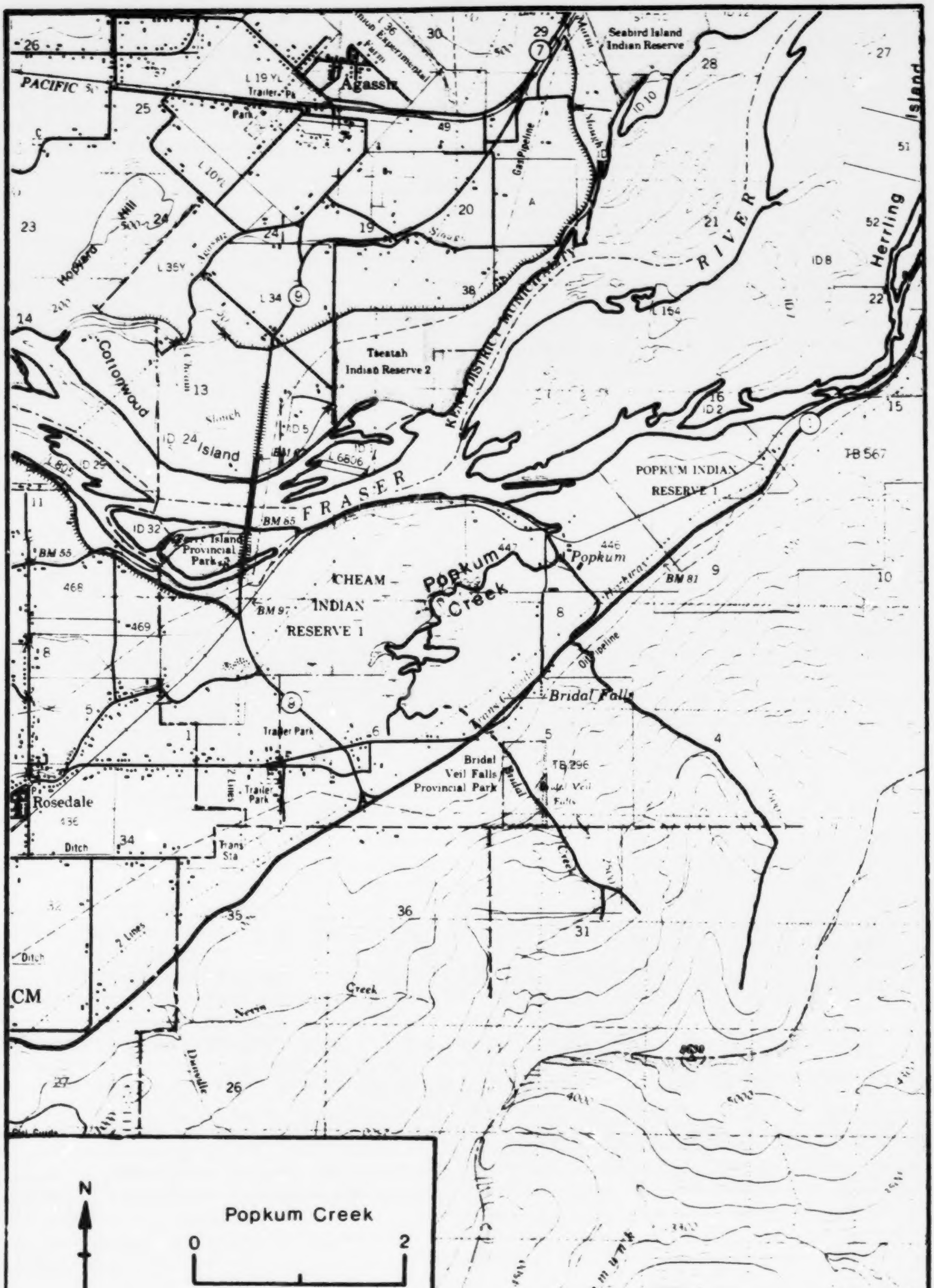
Predation by dogs, bears and birds.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR PALEFACE CREEK (Kokanee Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947				NO RECORD		
48			N/O			
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63			NO RECORDS BETWEEN 1949-1964			
64						
65			75		75	
66			25			
67			25		25	
68			25			
69			N/O			
70			25			
71			N/O		N/O	
72			N/O			
73			N/O			
74			N/O			
75			N/O			
76			N/O			
77			N/O			
78			N/O			
79			11			
80			10			
81			10			
82			NOT INSPECTED			
83			35			
84			39			
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			E-M NOV			
START			M OCT-M NOV		M OCT	
PEAK			L OCT-M NOV		L OCT	
END			E-M DEC		L OCT	

REMARKS

1984 - 80 kokanee arrived in Aug. Spawning ended E Oct.


Seabird Island Indian Reserve
Agassiz
PACIFIC
Hill
Cottonwood
Island
Slough
Tseatah Indian Reserve 2
KENT DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY
FRASER
RIVER
Herrling
Island
Popkum Indian Reserve 1
Cheam Indian Reserve 1
Popkum Creek
Popkum
Bridal Falls
Bridal Veil Falls Provincial Park
Trans Canada
Oil Pipeline
Gas Pipeline
Rosedale
Ditch
Trailer Park
CM
Chipmunk
Nevin Creek
Popkum Creek
N
0
2
kilometres
Tp 2 R 28

NAME OF STREAM (Popkum Creek, Popcum Creek) RAB NO.

LOCAL NAME

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SW.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows NE. into Fraser River from Cheam Lake, W. of Cheam Pk.

LENGTH km WIDTH m DRAINAGE km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder Coarse Fine

Silt & Sand Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- throughout

GENERAL REMARKS

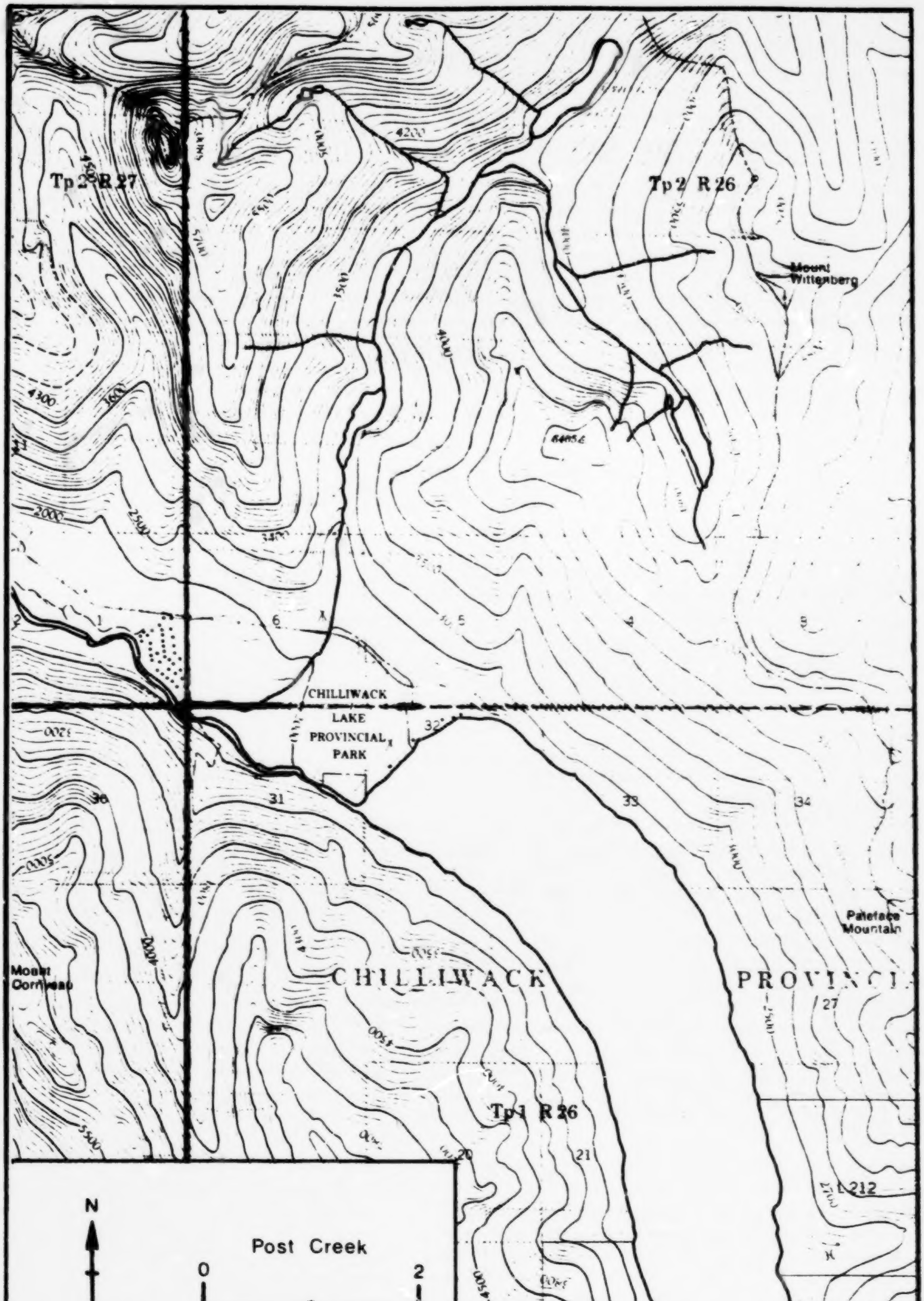
Extensive silt due to marlime mining. Popkum Lake covers an area of 8 hectares, however the lake has been partially drained to facilitate mining for lime from the lake bottom.

1948	Large numbers of coarse fish principally chub are present. These coarse fish feed on salmon eggs and young fry.
1949	The streambed from the lake to the mouth is coated with marlime.
1950	Cheam Marl Products at Cheam Lake made a small diversion on Popkum Creek to improve silting conditions. The work was carried out in a satisfactory manner with no loss of spawn.
1951	The dam and fish ladder at Blue Ridge Ranch were almost demolished during the Feb. floods. The owner has agreed to keep the dam open during the spawning season until the ladder is replaced.
1953	A lime company has permission to drain Cheam Lake. The permit has no clause with regard to a time limit.
1954	The dam at Blue Ridge Ranch is no longer in operation.
1962	Flood caused .60 m of shale to be deposited on the upper reaches.
1965	Extensive Indian food fishery at the lower end of Wahleach Reach.
1968	Records discontinued.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR (Popkum Creek, Popcum Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947				NO RECORD		
48			25			
49			N/O		75	
50			75			
51			25		N/O	
52			75			
53			25		N/O	
54			200			
55			75			
56			25			
57			75			
58			25			
59			75		25	
60			75			
61			25		25	
62			75			
63			25		25	
64			25			
65			N/O		N/O	
66			N/O			
67			N/O		N/C	
68				RECORDS DISCONTINUED		
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80						
81						
82						
83						
84						
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE						
START						
PEAK						
END						

REMARKS


Tp2 R27
Tp2 R26
Mount Wittenberg
4200
4300
1600
2000
2500
3400
6405
CHILLIWACK LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK
1
2
4
5
6
9
30
31
32
33
34
Paleface Mountain
Mount Cornwall
CHILLIWACK
PROVINCI
27
Tp1 R26
20
21
L 212
L 211
L 218
N
Post Creek
0
2
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM POST CREEK RAB NO. 00-0600-020-200

LOCAL NAME

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SE.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows SW. into Chilliwack R., W. of Chilliwack L., Yale Dist.

LENGTH km WIDTH m DRAINAGE km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder Coarse Fine

Silt & Sand Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

log jams and windfalls

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- throughout

GENERAL REMARKS

1948 This is a very good spawning stream for coho. Windfalls, caused by a severe storm, combined with log jams and debris created a total block. No records between 1948 and 1978

1979 Erosion and silting 70%

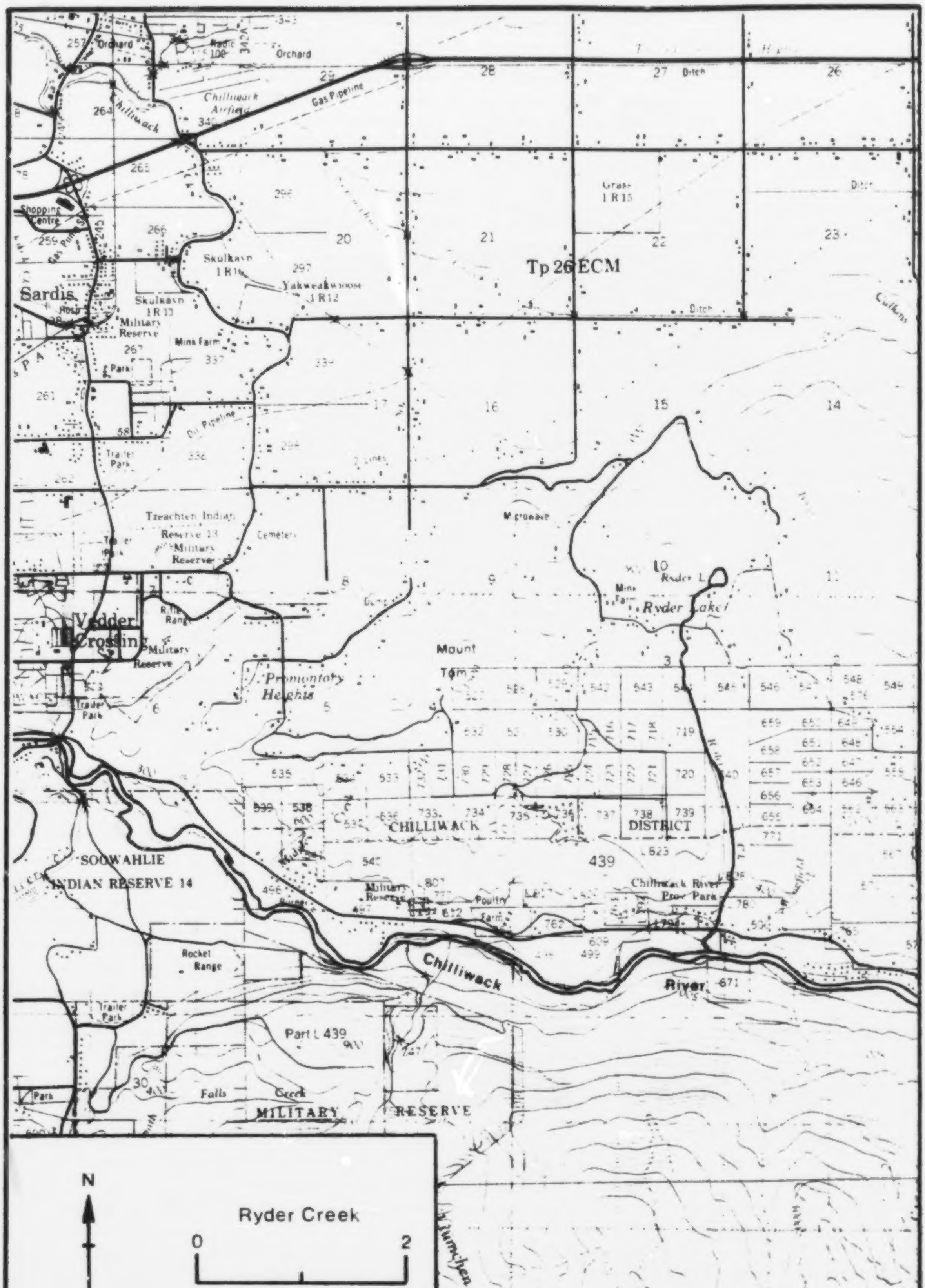
1983 10% loss of spawn is expected from flash flooding in Jan. '84.

1984 Flash flooding in Jan. caused siltation and some gravel movement. Hatchery enhanced run excellent returns.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR POST CREEK

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947			UNK			
48			N/O			
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63		NO RECORDS BETWEEN 1949-1978				
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79			150			
80			70			
81			350			
82			UNK			
83			500			
84			3000			
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			M-L NOV			
START			M NOV-E DEC			
PEAK			E-M DEC			
END			DEC-L JAN			

REMARKS 1984 - 400 kokanee


Orchard
Chilliwack Airfield
Gas Pipeline
Shopping Centre
Sardis
Skulkayn I R 10
Yakweakwioose I R 12
Military Reserve
Mina Farm
Park
Oil Pipeline
Trailer Park
Tzeachten Indian Reserve 13 Military Reserve
Cemetery
Tp 26 ECM
Ditch
Grass I R 15
Microwave
Ryder L
Ryder Lake
Rifle Range
Vedder Crossing
Promontory Heights
Mount Tom
CHILLIWACK DISTRICT
SOOWAHLIE INDIAN RESERVE 14
Chilliwack River Prov Park
Poultry Farm
Rocket Range
Chilliwack River
Part L 439
Falls Creek
MILITARY RESERVE
Tamihi
N
Ryder Creek
0
2
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM RYDER CREEK RAB NO. 00-0600-020-050

LOCAL NAME

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SW.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows S. into Chilliwack R., New Westminster Dist.

LENGTH km WIDTH m DRAINAGE km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder Coarse Fine

Silt & Sand Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

1976 Impassable log jam at 2km.
beaver dams removed periodically

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- upper reaches
chum	- lower reaches
pink	- lower reaches

GENERAL REMARKS

1969 Coho runs are getting better due to the Rod and Gun Club members enthusiasm — they cleaned out the creek bed in the past few years.

1975 Coho spawning area on the Fish and Game property was severely damaged by extreme high water in December.

1976 The lower section of this creek has been completely silted over. Chum and pink spawning area was lost due to the 1975 winter flood.

1977 This creek was rechanneled through Fish and Game Club property. Gravel was placed in channel and fry rearing areas were provided.

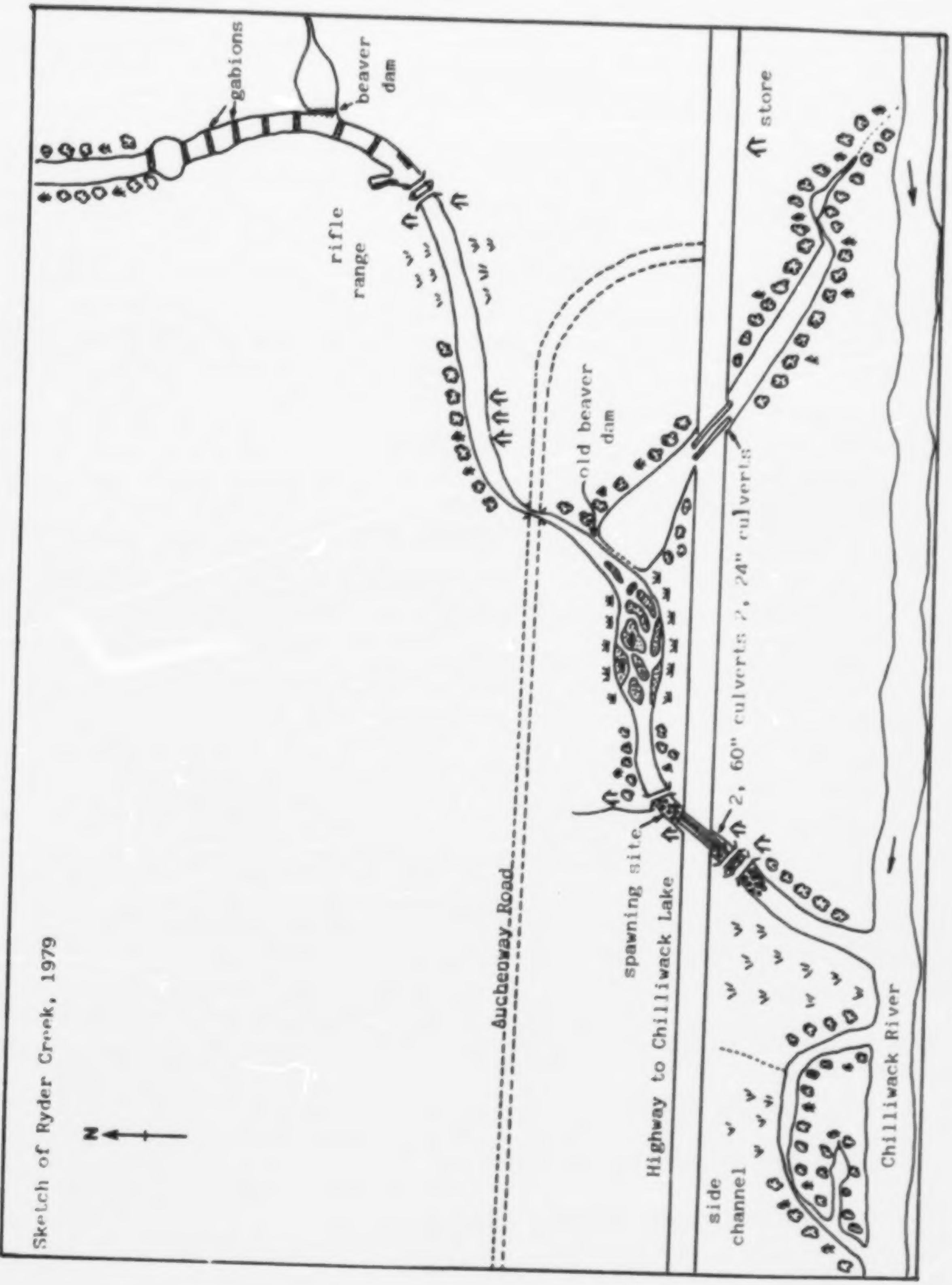
1978 40% of stream silted. Lower section of creek downstream from highway was dug out and spawning gravel replaced for chum spawning this past summer.

1981 Good rearing habitat in lower end.

1983 50-60% loss of spawn is expected due to flash flooding, scouring and heavy siltation. Log jams and sand bars were formed on the lower end when the Chilliwack-Vedder broke through in the flood.

1984 Flooding, scouring and heavy siltation occurred during Jan. flood. Log jams and sand bars on lower end.

Predators: herons, merganzers,dogs.



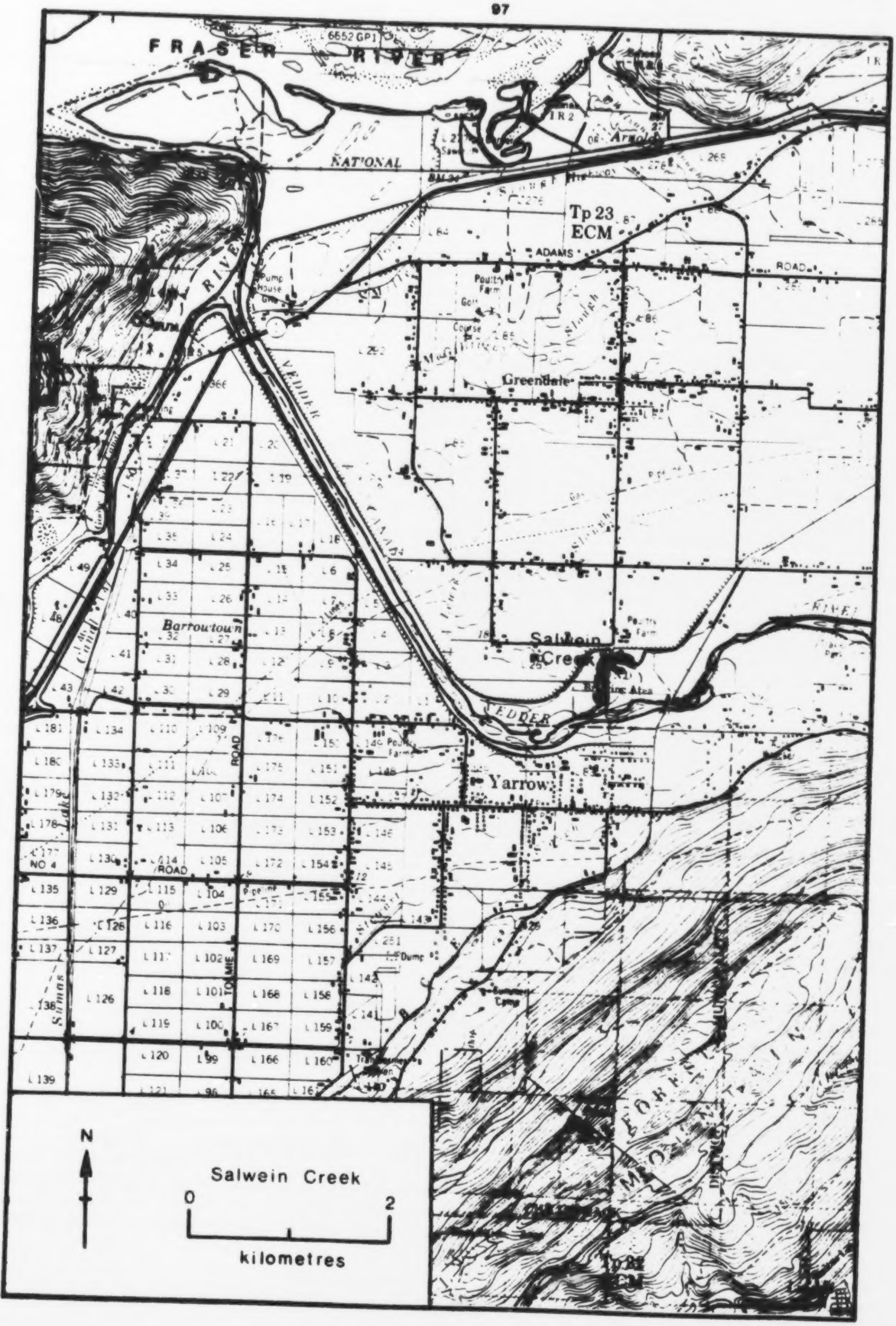
Sketch of Ryder Creek, 1979

N
gabions
beaver dam
rifle range
old beaver dam
store
Aucbeoway Road
spawning site
2, 60" culverts 2, 24" culverts
Highway to Chilliwack Lake
side channel
Chilliwack River

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR RYDER CREEK

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947				NO RECORD		
48			25			
49			25			
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63			NO RECORDS BETWEEN 1950-1964			
64						
65			75	25		
66			75	25		
67			75	371	710	
68			80	1000		
69			250	150	75	
70			200	50		
71			200	500	300	
72			200	200		
73			350	300	200	
74			600	250		
75			300	650	50	
76			25	75		
77			150	350	N/O	
78			300	450		
79			50	15		
80			14	12	-	
81			50	360		
82			27	450	-	
83			80	230	55	
84			17	600		
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			M NOV-E DEC	L OCT-M NOV	M OCT-L SEP	
START			M NOV-E DEC	E-M NOV	E SEP-M OCT	
PEAK			L NOV-M DEC	M-L NOV	M SEP-L OCT	
END			L DEC-L JAN	E-L DEC	E OCT-M NOV	

REMARKS


FRASER RIVER
NATIONAL
Arnold
Tp 23 ECM
ADAMS ROAD
Pump House
Poultry Farm
Golf Course
Greendale
VEDDER CANAL
Barrowtown
Salwein Creek
Poultry Farm
VEDDER RIVER
Yarrow
NO 4 ROAD
TOLMIE ROAD
Dump
Camp
N
Salwein Creek
0
2
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM (Salwein Creek, Salwein River) RAB NO. 00-0600-020-008

LOCAL NAME

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SW.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows S. into Vedder River. near Sumas Prairie Rd. New Westminster Dist.

LENGTH km WIDTH m DRAINAGE km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder Coarse Fine

Silt & Sand Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

passable concrete dam at 91.4 meters.

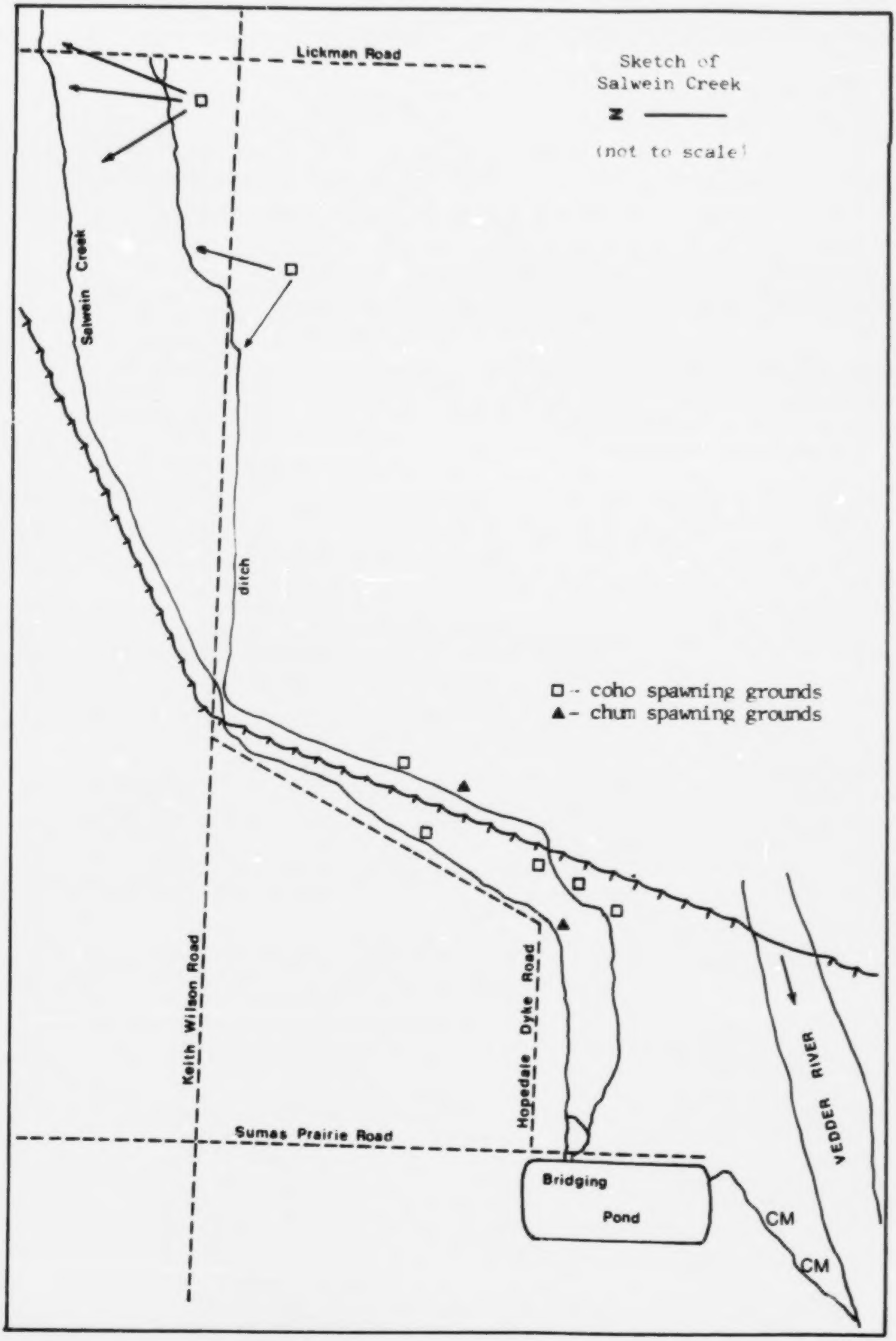
SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- upper reaches and tributaries
chum	- lower reaches

GENERAL REMARKS

Stable spring fed stream. Flows through farmland and is subject to silting from land erosion.

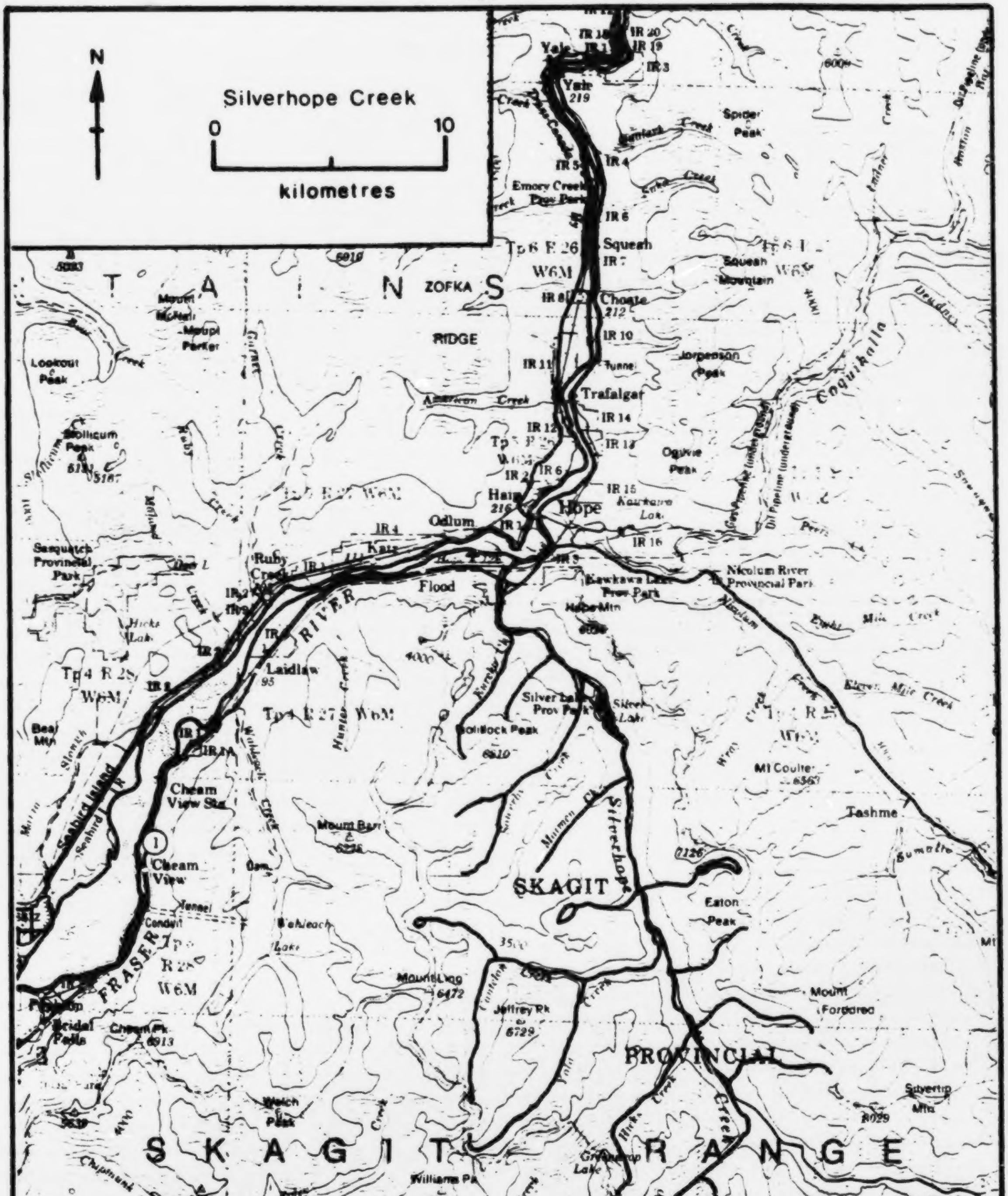
1952 R.C.S.M.E. built a dam and fishway at the lower end.
1958 R.C.S.M.E. rebuilt their dam.
1959 R.C.S.M.E. rebuilt their training area on this stream. The new fish ladder is not yet in operation.
1967 Some scouring in the lower area due to the washing of Vedder River into Salwein Creek channel below the fishway.
1971 Fish and Wildlife Br. requested Fisheries personnel to tag rainbow trout. Water color is brownish from peat land in the upper reaches.
1978 No chum and few coho entered stream to date because of low water.
1983 High water and flooding has caused some problems with siltation and gravel movement. 20% loss of spawn is expected.
1984 High water caused heavy siltation throughout the system.
Tributary: Webster Creek - A small stream (1.6 km x 0.9 m) enters Salwein Creek at B.C.Hydro Railway. Only coho use this tributary. Entire stream is silted except for a short distance at the extreme upper end.


Sketch of
Salwein Creek
N
(not to scale)
Lickman Road
Salwein Creek
ditch
□ - coho spawning grounds
▲ - chum spawning grounds
Keith Wilson Road
Hopedale Dyke Road
Sumas Prairie Road
Bridging
Pond
VEDDER RIVER
CM
CM

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR (Salwein or Woodruff Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947				NO RECORD		
48			75	200		
49			25	200	25	
50				NO RECORD		
51				NO RECORD		
52			75	25		
53			25	25	25	
54			25	25		
55			75	25	25	
56			25	25		
57			25	75	25	
58			75	25		
59			75	75	25	
60			25	25		
61			75	75	25	
62			75	200		
63			25	25	25	
64			75	25		
65			200	25	25	
66			200	75		
67			75	15	20	
68			120	25		
69			100	50		
70			75	50		
71			200	25		
72			100	25		
73			900	100	150	
74			500	25		
75			100	20	50	
76			400	25		
77			180	50		
78			226	N/O		
79			400			
80			50	25	-	
81			250	-	500	
82			700		-	
83			320		90	
84			1500	150	-	
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			M NOV-L DEC	M OCT-E DEC	M OCT	
START			E NOV-L DEC	E NOV-E DEC	E-M OCT	
PEAK			L NOV-E JAN	L NOV-E DEC	M OCT	
END			L DEC-E FEB	E-L DEC	M OCT-L OCT	

REMARKS


N
Silverhope Creek
0
10
kilometres
Yale
Spider Peak
Emory Creek Prov Park
Squeah
Squeah Mountain
ZOFKA
RIDGE
Choate
Jorgenson Peak
Lookout Peak
Trafalgar
Coquihalla
Ogilvie Peak
Sasquatch Provincial Park
Hope
Odlum
Ruby Creek
Flood
Kawkawa Lake Prov Park
Hope Mtn
Nicolum River Provincial Park
RIVER
Laidlaw
Silver Lake Prov Park
Bolldock Peak
Mt Coulter
Cheam View Sta
Mount Baru
Tashme
Cheam View
SKAGIT
Eaton Peak
FRASER
Mount Lugo
Jeffrey Pk
Mount Forddred
Bridal Falls
Cheam Pk
PROVINCIAL
Silvertip Mtn
Welch Peak
S K A G I T
R A N G E
Williams Pk
FOREST
CHILLIWACK
Klesilkwa Mtn
Whitworth Pk
Chilliwack Lake
Tp 1 R 28 W6M
PROVINCIAL
FOREST
Mount Rexford
Slesse Mountain
Mt Lindeman

NAME OF STREAM SILVERHOPE CREEK RAB NO. 00-0790

LOCAL NAME (Silver Creek)

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SE.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows N. into Fraser R., W. of Hope, Yale Dist.

LENGTH 4.0 km WIDTH 13.0 m DRAINAGE 207 km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX 208 Oct. 31, 1967 MIN 2.00 Feb. 27, 1969

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock 4% Boulder 58% Coarse 20% Fine 11%
Silt & Sand 7% Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

log jams and rock falls at 3.2km - 4.8km
recommend removal — impassable except to steelhead

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- at railway bridge and highway bridge (84)
chum	-in lower area
steelhead	- upstream of falls and above lake

GENERAL REMARKS

Silver Lake is 3.2 kilometers long and .8 kilometers wide.

1962 The outlet of the lake has been badly congested for many years. Some R.C.S.M.E. trainees and Fish and Game Club volunteers cleared and burned most of the debris. Some blasting was also done at the falls.

1963 Work done by R.S.C.M.E. and Fish and Game Club last year provided easier access for steelhead.

1969-73 Spawning area in lower creek is limited due to large boulders.

1980 Stream eroded during flood in late Dec. 90%

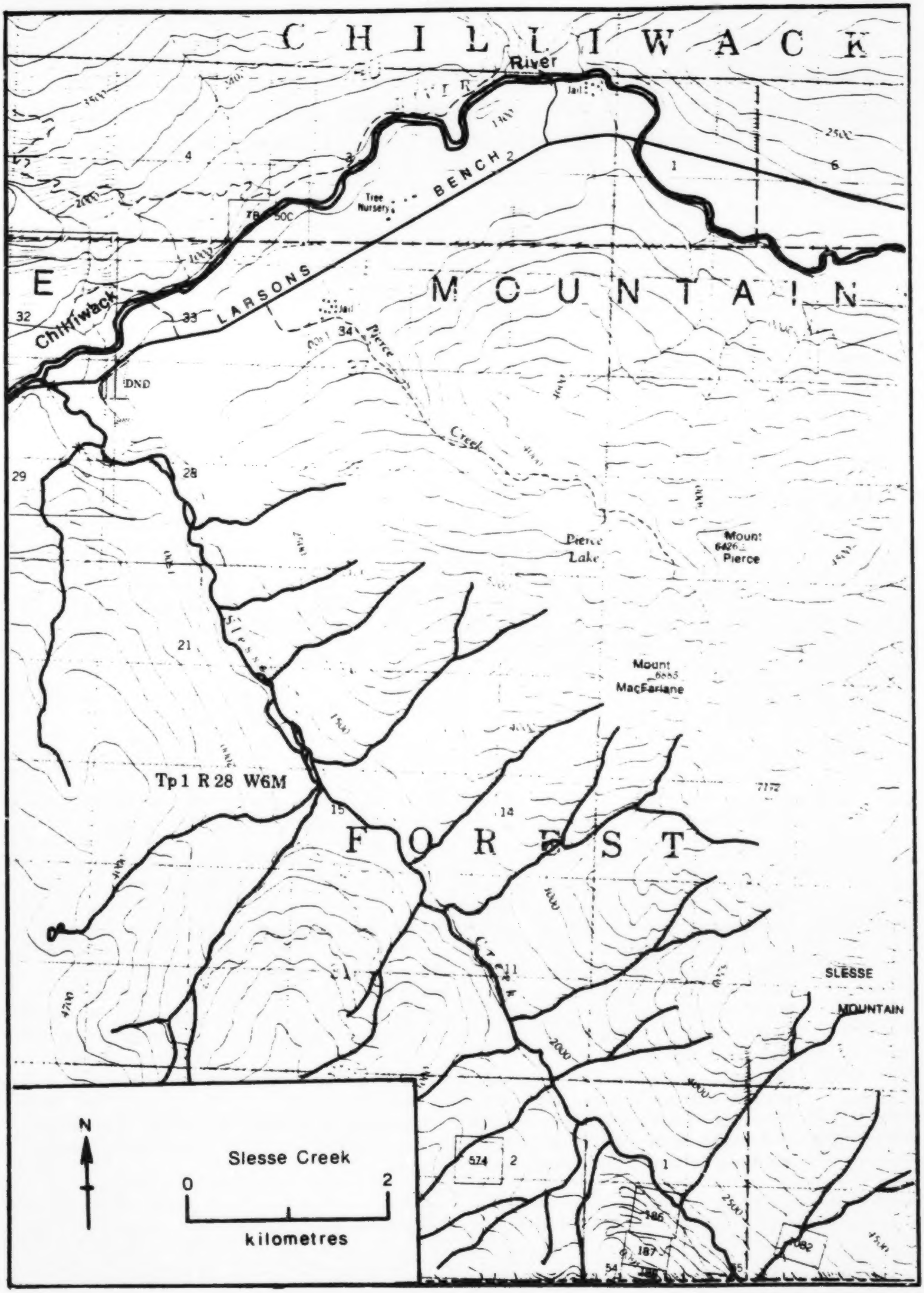
1983 100% loss of spawn. Flooding creek diversion, gravel movement and scouring in late Dec. and early Jan. caused major gravel build up.

1984 Log jams and boulder bars were removed and creek was diverted back to its old channel after the Jan. flood. Major instream work was done throughout the creek.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR SILVERHOPE CREEK (Silver Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947			200	75	1500	750
48			200	400		750
49			25	75	1500	400
50	25		200	200		750
51			200	200	750	750
52			75	750	25	750
53			200	75	1500	750
54			200	75		750
55			75	200	400	750
56			75	400		1500
57			200	75	1500	1500
58			25	75		750
59			75	200	750	750
60			200	200		400
61			75	200	1500	1500
62			75	200		750
63			75	75	1500	750
64			75	75		400
65			25	25	750	25
66			25	25		75
67			25	75	500	200
68			75	470		400
69			25	30	200	200
70			25	500		25
71			75	25	1200	75
72			75	500		250
73			50	500	1200	300
74			25	100		200
75			N/O	100	100	50
76			N/O	200		25
77			N/O	20	50	75
78				100		50
79				20	200	50
80				80	-	200
81				260	7500	150
82				20		75
83			UNK	70	400	80
84			9	300		250
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			E OCT-L NOV	L SEP	E SEP-L OCT	
START			M OCT-L NOV	L SEP	L SEP-E NOV	MAR
PEAK			L-M OCT	E OCT-L SEP	M SEP-M NOV	ARP
END			L DEC	M-L OCT	L SEP-L NOV	MAY

REMARKS


CHILLIWACK
River
Jail
2500
6
1
2
3
4
BENCH
LARSONS
Tree Nursery
TB
2000
1000
E
MOUNTAIN
Chilliwack
32
33
34
Jail
Pierce
Creek
DND
29
28
21
Slesse
Pierce Lake
Mount 6426 Pierce
Mount 6663 MacFarlane
Tp1 R28 W6M
15
14
7172
FOREST
11
2000
3000
4700
SLESSE MOUNTAIN
574
2
1
186
187
188
54
55
2500
1082
N
Slesse Creek
0
2
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM SLESSE CREEK RAB NO. 00-0600-020-130

LOCAL NAME (Silicia Creek)

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SW.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows NW. into Chilliwack R., W. of Slesse Mtn. ,Yale Dist.

LENGTH 5.0 km WIDTH 19.5 m DRAINAGE 162 km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock 5% Boulder 45% Coarse 30% Fine 20%

Silt & Sand Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

migration of salmon above 3.2kilometers becomes difficult due to steep gradient.

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- upper reaches
chum	- lower reaches up to the new Forestry Bridge (84)
pink	- lower 0.8 km.

GENERAL REMARKS

Accessible to man for its entire length by logging road.
Subject to flood conditions after every rain and heavy freshets.

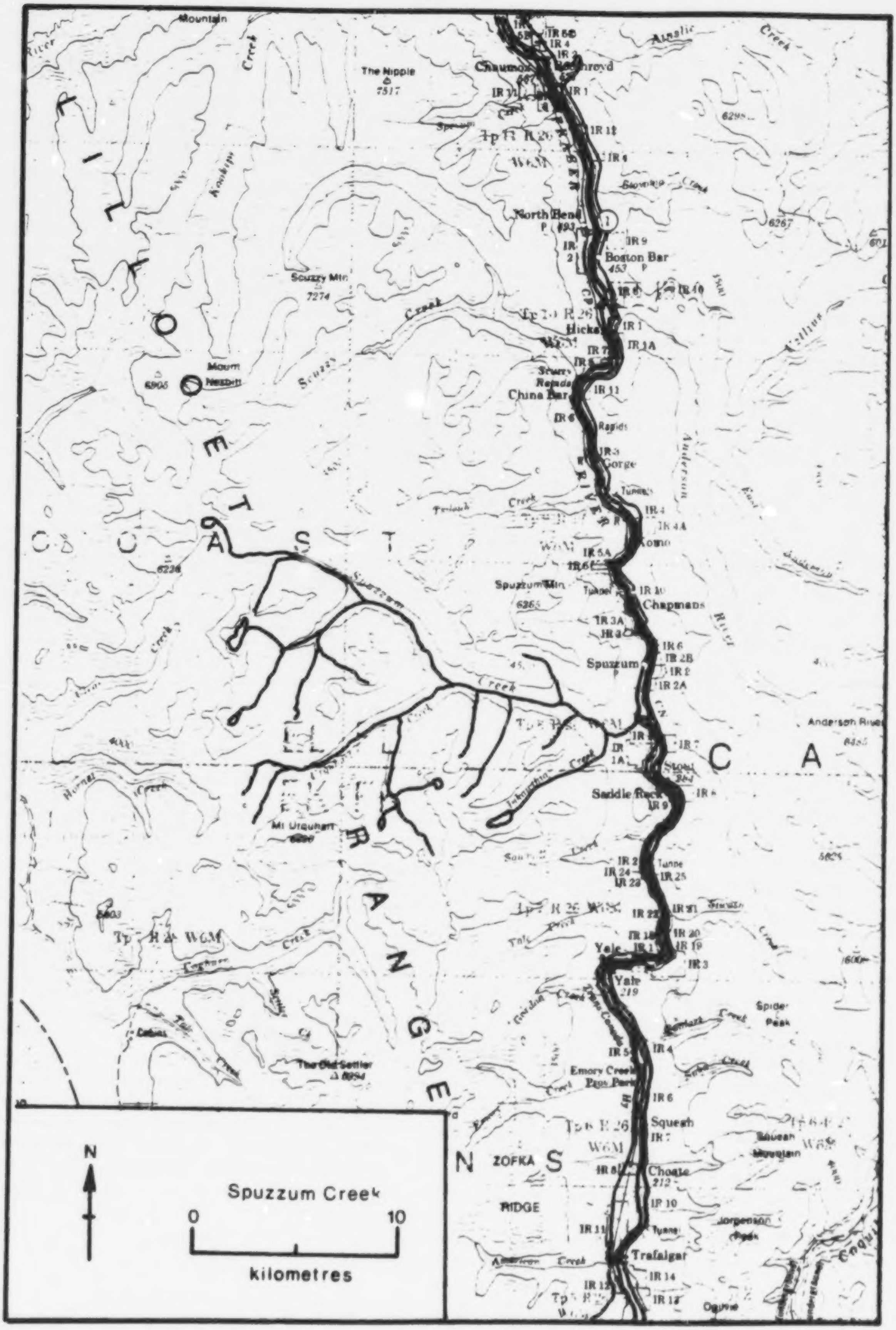
No sport fishing allowed as this stream is under permanent closure to protect steelhead spawners.

1955 The road to the stream was washed out.
1964 Due to heavy freshets two of the main coho spawning areas were completely destroyed last winter.
1971 Logging has been carried out on this stream for many years and the main valley bottom has been logged. Some second growth has returned which slows run off to a certain extent. Higher levels are still being logged and run off from these areas during heavy rains carry silt and mud into the stream.
1980 Extensive erosion and silting 95% Extreme high water in late Dec. — stream changec course and log jams were formed.
1983 90 - 100 % loss of spawn. Scouring, gravel movement and creek diversions.
1984 With high water and flooding, scouring, gravel movement and heavy debris movement,the entire creek has changed.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR SLESSE CREEK (Silicia Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947		UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
48			25	200		200
49			25	25		75
50						
51						
52			NO RECORDS BETWEEN 1950-1953			
53						
54		25	200			UNK
55			200			200
56		25	75			UNK
57		25	750		25	UNK
58		75	200			UNK
59		25	400			200
60		25	750			UNK
61		75	400			200
62		25	200			UNK
63		25	200		75	200
64		UNK	75	20		UNK
65		N/0	N/0		1500	N/0
66		N/0	75			N/0
67		N/0	75	N/0	750	200
68		N/0	N/0	N/0		N/0
69		N/0	N/0	N/0	1000	
70		N/0	75	N/0		
71		N/0	75	N/0	1000	
72		N/0	75	N/0		
73			100	N/0	500	UNK
74			25	N/0		25
75			100	50	50	
76			25	25		
77			75	25	25	25
78			250	20		
79			150	20	70	
80			30	10	-	
81				70	20	
82			50	80		
83			45	50	90	
84			110	150		100
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			E OCT-E NOV	E NOV	E OCT	-
START		JUL	M OCT-E NOV	L OCT-E NOV	E OCT	-
PEAK		AUG	L OCT-L NOV	L OCT-L NOV	E-L OCT	-
END		L AUG	L NOV-L DEC	L NOV-L DEC	L OCT	-

REMARKS


Spuzzum Creek

N
0
10
kilometres
LILLOOET
COAST
RANGES
CASCADE
The Nipple
7517
Chaumox
Boothroyd
North Bend
Boston Bar
453
Scuzzy Mtn
7274
Scuzzy Creek
Mount Nesbitt
6905
Hells Gate
China Bar
Gorge
Anderson River
Tunnel
Komo
Spuzzum Mtn
6265
Chapmans
Spuzzum
Spuzzum Creek
Stout
Saddle Rock
Mt Urquhart
Yale
219
Gordon Creek
Spider Peak
Emory Creek Prov Park
The Old Settler
8094
Squeah
Squeah Mountain
Choate
212
ZOFKA RIDGE
Jorgenson Peak
Trafalgar
American Creek
Ogilvie
Coquihalla
Anderson River
8455
Tp 7 R 26 W6M
Tp 7 R 27 W6M
Tp 6 R 26 W6M
Tp 6 R 25 W6M
IR 1
IR 2
IR 3
IR 4
IR 5
IR 6
IR 7
IR 8
IR 9
IR 10
IR 11
6298
6267
6226
5825
6803
Cabins

NAME OF STREAM SPUZZUM CREEK RAB NO. 00-0900

LOCAL NAME

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 NE.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows SE. and NE. into Fraser R., Yale Dist.

LENGTH km WIDTH m DRAINAGE km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder Coarse Fine

Silt & Sand Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

impassable falls at 2.4 km with a 3.7 m drop

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- scattered to highway bridge
pink	- below highway bridge

GENERAL REMARKS

Good spawning gravel above the falls.
A large population of trout in upper reaches.
Limited spawning area due to streambed being mostly big boulders.

1955 A small number of over-mature or weak sockeye enroute to other streams spawned in this creek. Spawning was not successful.

1958 Several thousand sockeye from Adams River entered and spawned — no return is expected.

1971 Logging is in operation in this valley and a logging road exists to the head of the main valley.

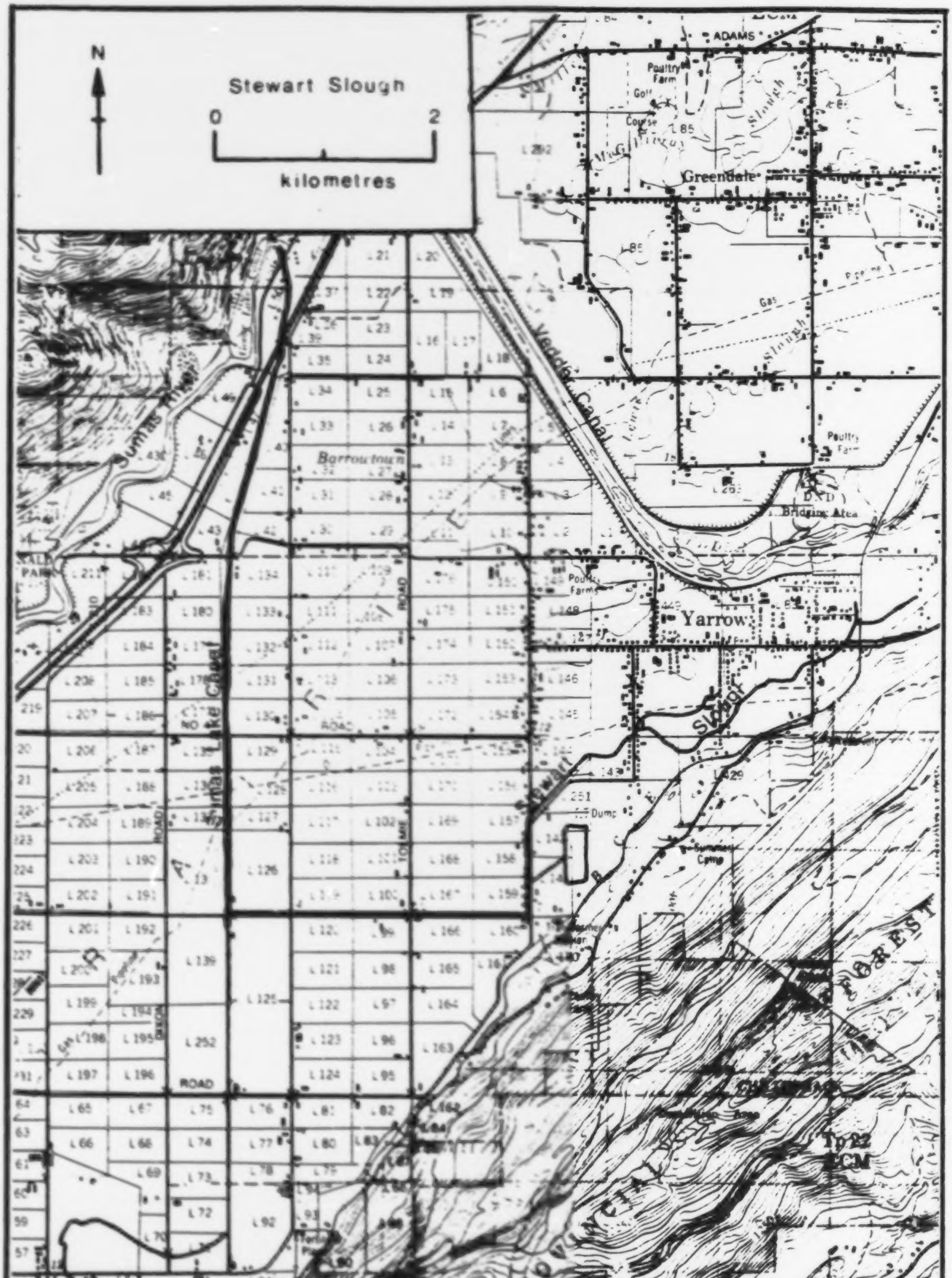
1984 Flooding, gravel movement and erosion effected the spawning area.

Seasonal fluctuations in water levels.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR SPUZZUM CREEK

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947					25	
48			N/O			N/O
49					75	
50			NO RECORD			
51			NO RECORD			
52			NO RECORD			
53					25	
54					N/O	N/O
55	UNK					
56			NO RECORD			
57			25		750	25
58			25			25
59			25		750	25
60			25			25
61			25		400	25
62			25			25
63			25		400	25
64			25			25
65			25		25	25
66			25			25
67			25		200	25
68			75			25
69			N/O		100	N/O
70			50			
71			N/O		800	
72			N/O			N/O
73			50		400	
74			25			
75			N/O		50	
76			N/O			
77					25	
78			N/O			
79					287	
80						
81					90	
82			N/O			
83						
84			UNK	60	-	
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			L SEP	L SEP	SEP	-
START			E-M OCT	E OCT	L SEP-M OCT	-
PEAK			M OCT	M NOV	M OCT	-
END			L OCT-M NOV	L OCT	M-L OCT	-

REMARKS


Stewart Slough
N
0
2
kilometres
ADAMS
Poultry Farm
Golf Course
McGillivray Slough
Greendale
Vedder Canal
Sumas River
Barrowtown
Sumas Lake Canal
Yarrow
Poultry Farms
Stewart Slough
Dump
Summer Camp
Bridging Area
ROAD
PROVINCIAL FOREST
Tp 22 ECM
Lindell
Radio

NAME OF STREAM (Stewart Slough, Stewart Creek) RAB NO. 00-0600-030-010

LOCAL NAME

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 122 SE.

LOCATION OF MOUTH S. of Vedder R., E. of Sumas R., New Westminster Dist.

LENGTH 3.2 km WIDTH 1.5 m DRAINAGE 8 km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder Coarse Fine

Silt & Sand Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- throughout

GENERAL REMARKS

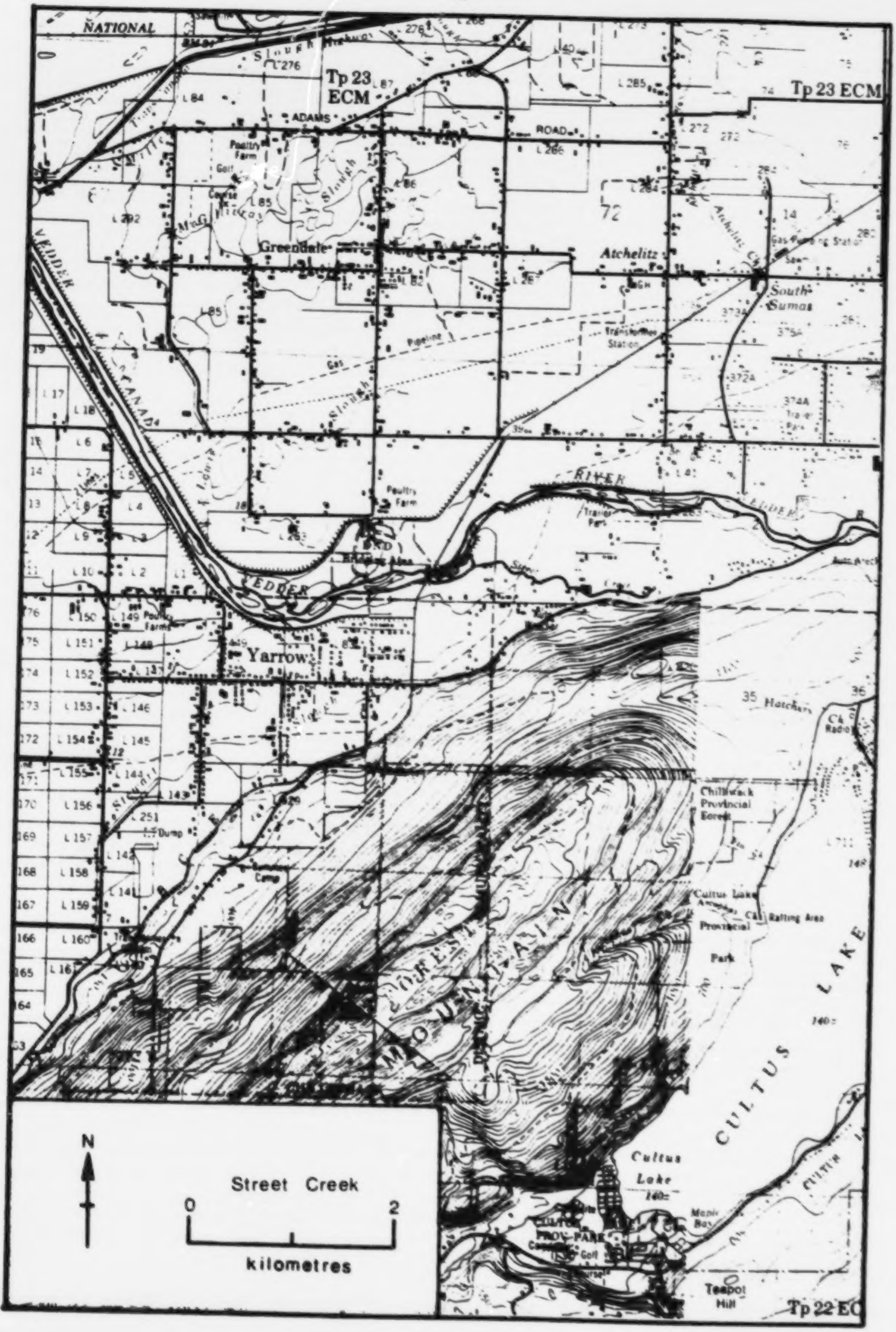
This stream flows directly into the Sumas Canal.
Coho enter only during high water levels.
Salmon no longer frequent this stream. Spraying of brush alongside this creek may have had some effect on fish populations.

1951 A small dam at 8km. was built by farmers to increase the water supply for farm use.
Records discontinued in 1964

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR (Stewart Slough, Stewart Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49		NO RECORDS PRIOR TO 1951				
50						
51			100			
52			N/0			
53			25			
54			75			
55			25			
56			25			
57			25			
58			25			
59			25			
60			25			
61			25			
62			25			
63			25			
64			N/0			
65		RECORDS DISCONTINUED				
66						
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80						
81						
82						
83						
84						
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			-			
START			-			
PEAK			-			
END			-			

REMARKS


Street Creek
N
0
2
kilometres
NATIONAL
Tp 23 ECM
Tp 23 ECM
ADAMS
ROAD
Poultry Farm
Golf Course
Greendale
Atchelitz
South Sumas
Gas Pipeline
Transformer Station
VEDDER
CANADA
RIVER
VEDDER
Poultry Farm
Trailer Park
Yarrow
Poultry Farms
Dump
Camp
VEDDER MOUNTAIN
Chilliwack Provincial Forest
Cultus Lake Provincial Park
CULTUS LAKE
Cultus Lake
Hatchery
Teapot Hill
Tp 22 EC

NAME OF STREAM STREET CREEK RAB NO. 00-0600-202-010

LOCAL NAME

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 122 SE.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows W. into Vedder River, New Westminster Dist..

LENGTH km WIDTH m DRAINAGE km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder Coarse Fine

Silt & Sand Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

beaver dams -- removed as necessary

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- upper 274 meters and west of Brown Rd.
chum	- upper 274 meters and west of Brown Rd.

GENERAL REMARKS

This stream flows through farmlands.Most of the stream is extensively silted and weed choked. Large trout population present.

1969 The water supply to this creek comes from Vedder River seepage and drainage ditches. Fish spawn in upper reaches where there is a little gravel.

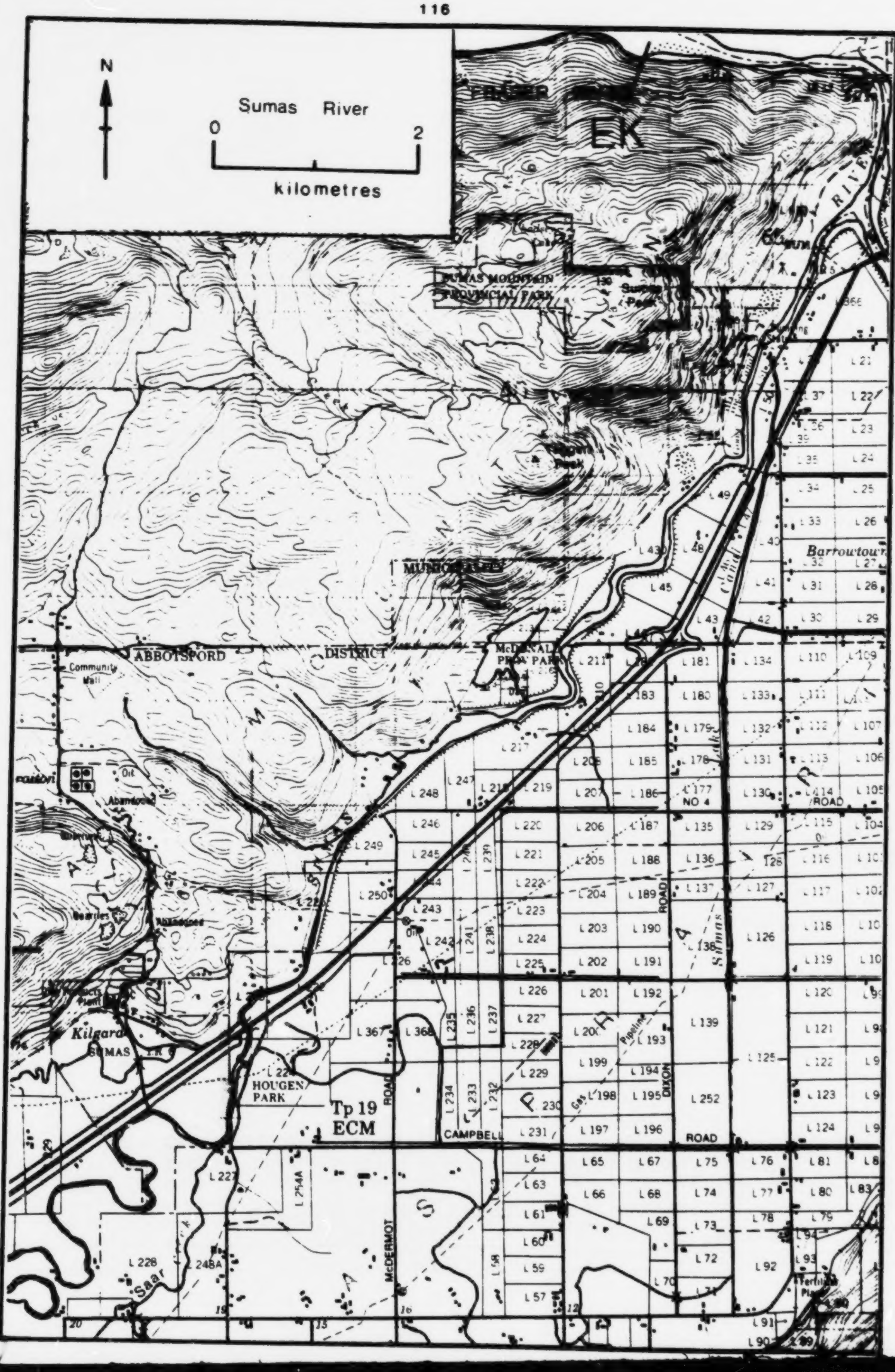
1968-85 Heavy silting ranging between 60% and 80%.

1985 Beaver dams were removed. Siltation from high water and a number of farms is causing a few problems.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR STREET CREEK

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66			NO RECORDS PRIOR TO 1968			
67						
68			20	200		
69			25	75		
70			N/0	25		
71			N/0	75		
72	2		30	700		
73			225	60		
74			200	400		
75			20	5		
76			25	25		
77			163	800		
78			20	30		
79			20	30		
80			4	10		
81			15	20		
82			30	850		
83			20	20		
84			NO RECORDS			
85			45	800		
TIMING						
ARRIVE			E NOV	E-M NOV		
START			M NOV	E-M NOV		
PEAK			L NOV-M DEC	L NOV-E DEC		
END			L DEC-M JAN	E-L DEC		

REMARKS


N
Sumas River
0
2
kilometres
SUMAS MOUNTAIN PROVINCIAL PARK
Sumas Peak
ABBOTSFORD
DISTRICT
Community Hall
McDONALD PROV PARK
Barrowtown
NO 4
ROAD
DIXON
ROAD
Sumas
Canal
Pipeline
Gas
Kilgard
SUMAS
HOUGEN PARK
Tp 19
ECM
CAMPBELL
McDERMOT
ROAD
Saar
Oil
Abandoned
Fertilizer Plant
RIVER

NAME OF STREAM SUMAS RIVER RAB NO. 00-0600

LOCAL NAME

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 122 SE.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows NE. into Fraser R., New Westminster Dist.

LENGTH ______ km WIDTH ______ m DRAINAGE ______ km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX 46.7 Dec.3, 1975 MIN 0.037 Aug.27,1958

Temperature (°C) ______

COMPOSITION: Bedrock ______ Boulder ______ Coarse ______ Fine ______

Silt & Sand ______ Unclassified ______

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

concrete dam and pumphouse at 3.6 km — passable during low water levels

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- extreme upper reaches
chum	- to Kilgard
pink	- to Kilgard
steelhead	- in upper reaches

GENERAL REMARKS

This stream is very murky which makes observation difficult.
Main spawning takes place on the U.S.side of the border.
1959 Steelhead are taken by sport fishermen every year.
1980 New pumps are being installed. 1981-83 Pumps still under construction.
1983 Flooding made it impossible to check the creek on a regular basis.
Heavy siltation throughout the system will reduce the spawning area.
1984 Water conditions, heavy stream growth and flooding make it impossible to get an accurate count on the fish. Sport fishermen had excellent catches on coho , a few steelhead and the odd chum.

Tributary SAAR CREEK flows N. into Sumas R.,SE. of Kilgard, New West.Dist.
position: 49 122 SE.
extensively silted, filled with vegetation.
water color is muddy brown throughout the year.
1976 only coho use this stream.

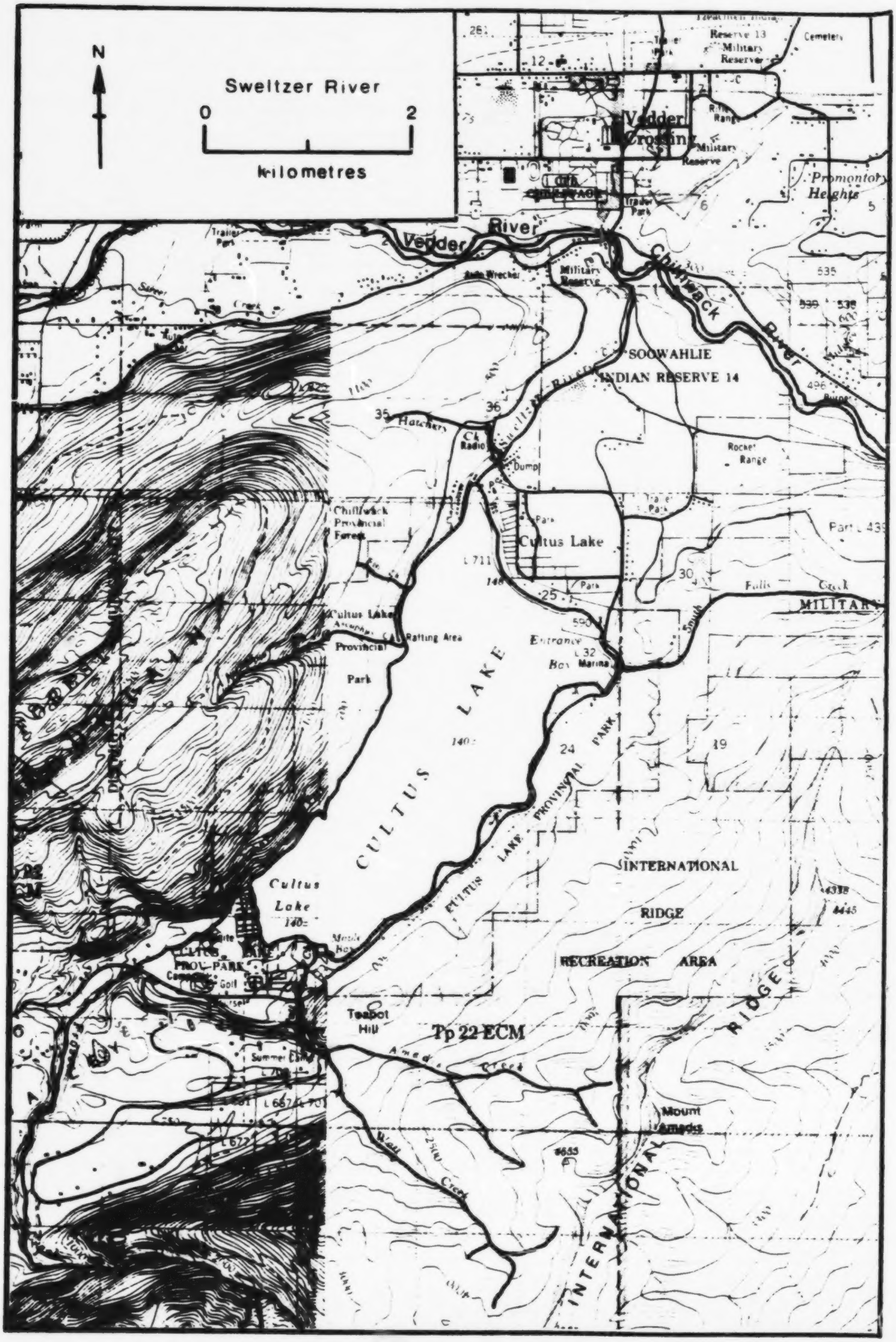
Sumas River is subject to heavy silting from adjacent farmlands. It is never in a clear condition. Seasonal fluctuations in water levels

Predation by merganzers and herons.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR SUMAS RIVER

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947			200	200	75	25
48			200	400		25
49			75	25	25	25
50			200	75		
51			200	75	25	
52			75	25		
53			75	25	25	
54			200	25		
55			75	25	25	
56			75	25		
57			200	75		25
58			75	25		UNK
59			200	75	75	25
60			200	25		25
61			200	25	75	25
62			400	75		25
63			75	75	75	25
64			200	75		25
65			200	25	75	25
66			75	N/O		N/O
67			25			
68			200			
69				NO RECORD		
70				NO RECORD		
71				NO RECORD		
72			75			
73			200			
74			200	1000		
75			200	100	100	
76			100	300		
77			400	300	200	
78			50	500		
79			200	100		
80			150	200	-	
81			100	350		
82			200	500		
83			50	UNK		
84			UNK	UNK		
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			E-L OCT	L SEP-M NOV	-	-
START			OCT-L NOV	E OCT-L NOV	-	-
PEAK			M NOV-E DEC	OCT-M DEC	-	-
END			L DEC	NOV-E JAN	-	-

REMARKS


N
Sweltzer River
0
2
kilometres
Reserve 13
Military
Reserve
Cemetery
Vedder
Crossing
Rifle
Range
Military
Reserve
Promontory
Heights
Vedder
River
Chilliwack
River
Military
Reserve
SOOWAHLIE
INDIAN RESERVE 14
Hatchery
Radio
Dump
Rocket
Range
Chilliwack
Provincial
Forest
Cultus Lake
Cultus Lake
Provincial
Park
Rafting Area
Entrance
Bay
Marina
Falls
Creek
MILITARY
CULTUS LAKE
CULTUS LAKE PROVINCIAL PARK
INTERNATIONAL
RIDGE
RECREATION AREA
Cultus
Lake
CULTUS LAKE
PROV. PARK
Golf
Teapot
Hill
Tp 22 ECM
Amadis
Creek
Watt
Creek
Mount
Amadis
INTERNATIONAL
RIDGE

NAME OF STREAM SWELTZER RIVER (and Cultus Lake) RAB NO. 00-0600-020-020

LOCAL NAME (Sweltzer Creek)

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SW.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows NE. from Cultus L. to Chilliwack R., New Westminster Dist.

LENGTH ____ km WIDTH ____ m DRAINAGE ____ km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX ____ MIN ____

Temperature (°C) ____

COMPOSITION: Bedrock ____ Boulder ____ Coarse ____ Fine ____

Silt & Sand ____ Unclassified ____

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

counting fence at 3.2 km — passable beaver dams

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
sockeye	- Cultus Lake, in deep water at the head of the lake
coho	- throughout, heaviest concentration in lower 1.6 km.
chum	- throughout and on beach at upper end of lake
pink	- throughout

GENERAL REMARKS

1951 This is an excellent spawning stream capable of supporting heavy runs of sockeye,pink, chum and coho.Frequent breakthroughs of Chilliwack River have caused extensive damage to the mouth of the stream.A large section of spawning ground has been lost.

International Pacific Salmon Commission operate a counting fence at the outlet of Cultus Lake.

1953 Stream is holding well in its channels and there is little silting.

1954 This stream is very accessible to the general public and should be closed to all angling during spawning seasons.

1958 All salmon runs appear to be diminished in this stream although spawning conditions are favourable.

1971 Residential and farmland surrounds Cultus Lake at Lindell Veach.

1976/1977 Land slides in Cultus Lake caused siltation in the lake. Very heavy rains and run off in December caused stream erosion.60% near mouth.

1982 Slight egg digging by later spawning fish.

1983 Flooding, scouring and heavy siltation on lower end in late Dec and early Jan. caused some damage to the creek. Frost Cr., Watt Cr. and other smaller creeks had 100% loss of spawn. Lindell Beach had some damage to the spawning area 3-4 ft. of shale covered the area.

1984 High flood water caused some damage to the creek. The hardest hit were the feeder streams running into Cultus Lake.All feeder creeks saw in increase of spawners this fall — Watts, Spring, Frost. Heavy beach spawning along Lindell Beach.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR SWELTZER RIVER (and CULTUS LAKE)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947	7500		200	7500	15000	200
48	12200	25	200	7500		200
49	9033		310	7500	15000	
50	35000		400	35000		
51	15000		400	35000	75000	
52	18250		400	15000		
53	12000		750	3500	35000	
54	35000		400	15000	25	
55	35000		200	3500	7500	
56	15000		200	750		
57	19500		75	1500	7500	
58	15000		25	1500		UNK
59	47000		400	3500	3500	100
60	15000		75	1500		75
61	16428		25	1500	7500	25
62	35000		200	3500		75
63	15000		75	3500	7500	25
64	15000		75	3500		25
65	3500		75	1500	7500	25
66	16712		75	3500		75
67	33000		188	7500	19500	50
68	25580		160	8000		20
69	6739		150	3500	6300	25
70	15000		200	6500		50
71	9000		200	4000	13000	
72	9980		50	8000		25
73	750		250	2000	15000	
74	9900		500	5000		
75	7000		75	4500	7000	
76	4039		25	6500		
77	330		100	4000	4000	
78	6898	1	30	7500		10
79	32000	2	50	3000	3300	
80	1630		37	3300	-	-
81	250		20	7400	5200	-
82	16953		30	15500	-	
83	19544	3	60	11000	3248	-
84	1147	8	45	12500	-	-
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE	E OCT-L SEP	E NOV	M SEP-E OCT	E OCT-E NOV	E OCT	
START	M OCT-E NOV	E NOV	E OCT-E DEC	L OCT-M NOV	E-M OCT	
PEAK	M NOV	M NOV	L NOV-M DEC	M NOV-L DEC	E NOV	
END	E NOV-E DEC	L NOV	L DEC-E JAN	M NOV-L DEC	L NOV	

REMARKS

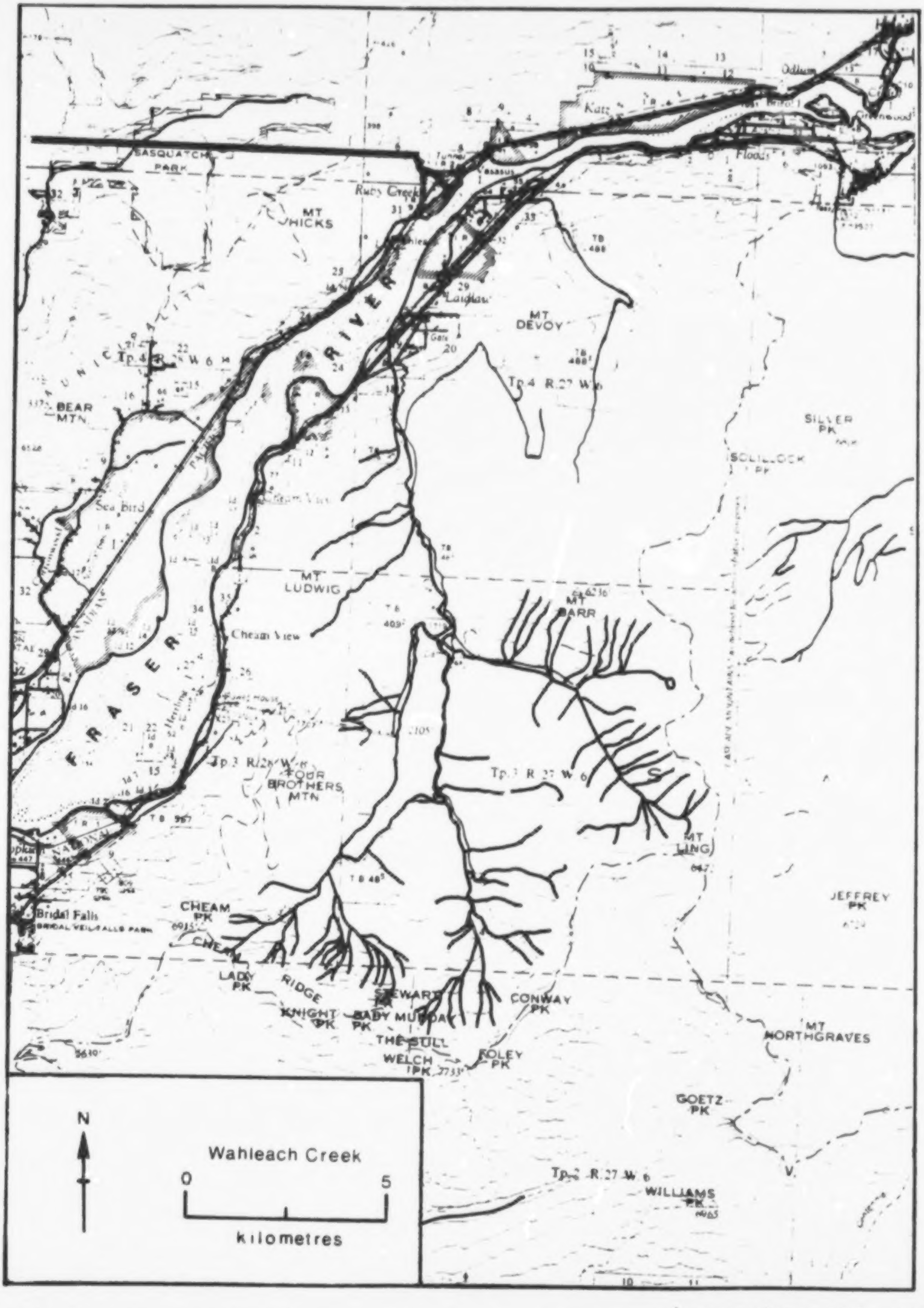
1981 Through counting fence.

1982 Through counting fence.

1981 Includes pinks that went into Cultus Lake.

Sockeye - 900 jacks

Chum - 1800 above fence


Wahleach Creek
N
0
5
kilometres
SASQUATCH PARK
Ruby Creek
MT HICKS
Laidlaw
MT DEVOY
FRASER
RIVER
Tp.4 R.28 W.6 M
Tp.4 R.27 W.6
BEAR MTN
Sea Bird
Cheam View
MT LUDWIG
MT BARR
SILVER PK
SOLILLOCK PK
Tp.3 R.26 W.6
FOUR BROTHERS MTN
Tp.3 R.27 W.6
MT LING
JEFFREY PK
Bridal Falls
BRIDAL VEIL FALLS PARK
CHEAM PK
CHEAM RIDGE
LADY PK
KNIGHT PK
STEWART PK
LADY MURRAY PK
THE STULL
WELCH PK
FOLEY PK
CONWAY PK
MT NORTHGRAVES
GOETZ PK
Tp.2 R.27 W.6
WILLIAMS PK
Odlum
Katz
Floods
Hope

NAME OF STREAM WAHLEACH CREEK RAB NO. 00-0735

LOCAL NAME (Jones Creek)

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SW.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows N. into Fraser R., N. of Wahleach L., Yale Dist.

LENGTH 0.8 km WIDTH 3.0 m DRAINAGE 114 km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX 39.1 Dec. 12, 1924 MIN 1.02 Oct. 23,1925 No recent records

Temperature (^{o}C) ______

COMPOSITION: Bedrock ______ Boulder 10% Coarse 35% Fine 45%

Silt & Sand 10% Unclassified ______

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

impassable fish barrier at .80 km

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- upper channel
chum	- lower channel
pink	- throughout channel

GENERAL REMARKS

1949 This is the most suitable stream in the area for pink salmon spawning.

1954 A spawning channel was constructed by the B.C.Electric Co. to specifications laid down by the Dept. of Fisheries in order to compensate for spawning lost to a hydroelectric development. The development involved the removal of water via a tunnel from a headwater lake to a powerhouse located on the Fraser River. The size of the spawning channel is 610 m long and 5 meters wide. The Research Board planted 3,000,000 pink eggs for experimental purposes.

1957 Cold weather abd heavy ice and snow caused two washouts in the control channel in Jan. B.C.E. installed a 0.28 m^3/s pump at Wahleach Lake to supply additional water to the creek.

1971 B.C.Hydro cleaned the settling basins and spawning gravel in August. A logging road to Mt. Ludwig is accessible. A lumber Co. was charged and fined for unlawfully allowing the deposit of deleterious substance into this creek.

1973 Extensive deposit of silt, sand and organic materials have degraded the spawning channel.

1978 Permission was granted to log an additional 68 hectares.

1979 Repair work on channel and fish barrier was completed.

continued.....

continuation

WAHLEACH CREEK (Jones Creek)

1980 Some silting, 50% flood damage to Jones Creek below channel.

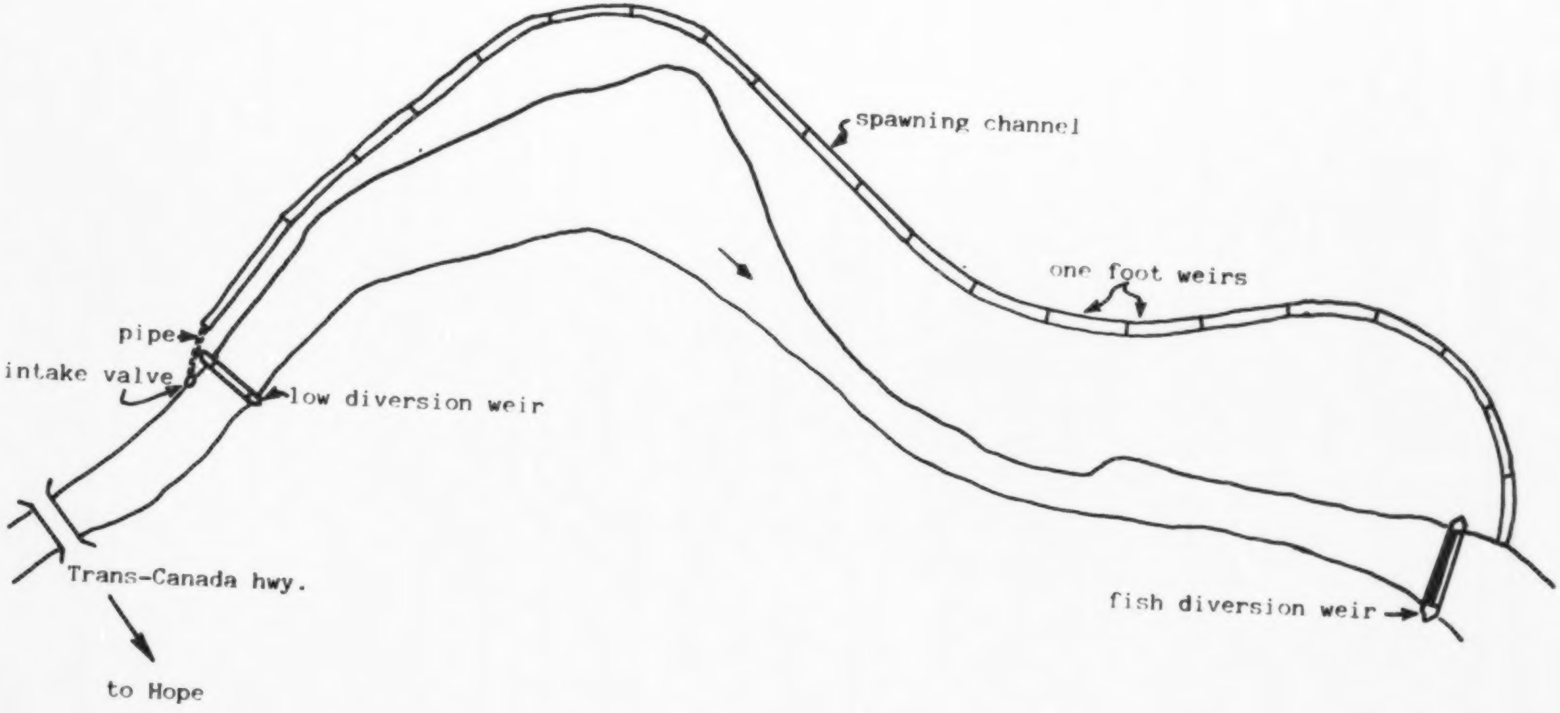
1982 Spawning channel was dry when chum and coho were coming in. The first three pools had some water in them, but the fish stayed below them.

1983 Heavy silting and high water caused some flood damage to the spawning channel. Below the spawning channel, the creek is being dug out and re-channelled. 100% loss of spawn below the spawning channel. 20-30% loss in the spawning channel.

1984 Highway rechannelled the creek after the flood. Work repair should be done to the fish barrier.

Some predation by bears and herons.

Sketch of Wahleach Creek
Spawning Channel, 1960

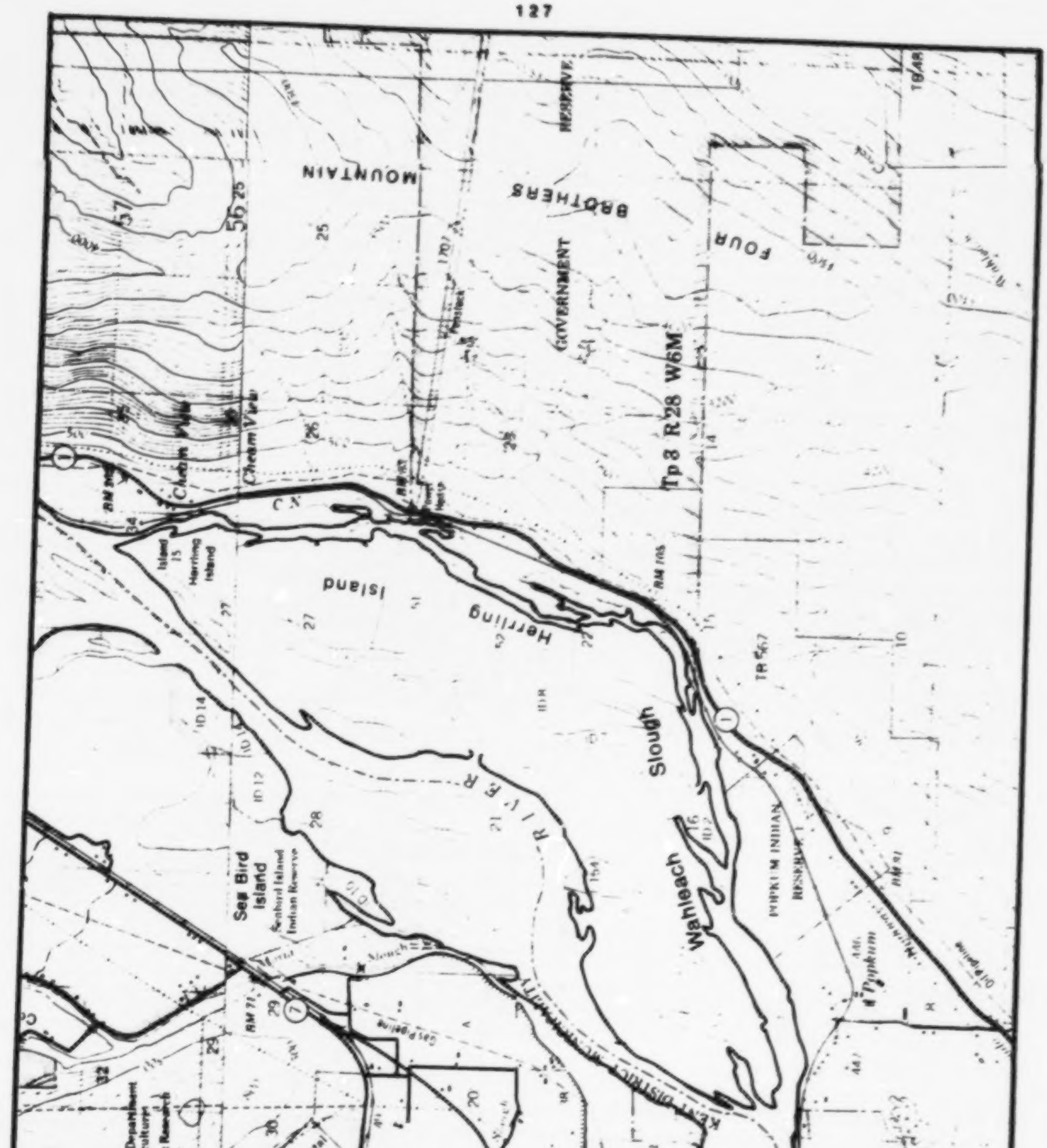

spawning channel
one foot weirs
pipe
intake valve
low diversion weir
Trans-Canada hwy.
to Hope
fish diversion weir

Year of completion	1954
Length	610 m.
Bottom width	3 m.
Discharge	1.4 m /s (max.)
Water depth	0.3 - 0.6 m.
Velocity	0.3 - 0.76 m/sec.
Spawning area	1860 sq. m.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR WAHLEACH CREEK (Jones Creek)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947			200	200	7500	
48			200	400		
49			200	200	7500	
50			N/O	750	43	
51			25	400	7500	
52			75	750		
53			N/O	25	3500	
54			25	75		
55			25	200	400	
56			25	200	3500	25
57			25	25	1500	25
58			75	200	200	
59			25	25	3500	25
60			75	400		25
61			75	25	3500	25
62			75	25		25
63			75	25	3500	25
64			75	75		25
65			75	25	3500	25
66			75	25		25
67			25	25	3000	
68			30	500		25
69			65	180	1779	
70			150	200		
71			25	25	2000	
72			50	300		20
73			125	300	2450	
74			100	100	12	
75			20	150	2045	
76			N/O	35	N/O	N/O
77				250	2500	N/O
78				150		
79				110	3700	
80			30	77	-	-
81				300	4400	
82			27	200	-	
83			N/O	300	700	
84			31	500	-	
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			M OCT-M DEC	E-M SEP	E-M SEP	
START			M OCT-M DEC	L SEP	E-M SEP	
PEAK			M NOV-L DEC	L SEP-M OCT	L SEP-M OCT	
END			L NOV-L DEC	L OCT	E-L OCT	

REMARKS



Wahleach Slough

N
0
2
kilometres
MOUNTAIN
FOUR BROTHERS
GOVERNMENT
RESERVE
Tp 3 R 28 W6M
Cheam View
C.N.
Island 15
Herring Island
Herring Island
Wahleach Slough
RIVER
FRASER
KENT DISTRICT
Sea Bird Island
Seabird Island Indian Reserve
Gas Pipeline
Canada Department of Agriculture Agassiz Research Station
Dominion Experimental Farm
Agassiz
Tseatah Indian Reserve 2
POPKUM INDIAN RESERVE 1
Popkum
CHEAM INDIAN RESERVE 1
Provincial Park
Island
Cottonwood
Slough

NAME OF STREAM (Wahleach Slough)

LOCAL NAME ______ RAB NO. -

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 SW.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Side channel of Fraser River, E. of Agassiz, Yale Dist.

LENGTH ______ km WIDTH ______ m DRAINAGE ______ km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX ______ MIN ______

Temperature (°C) ______

COMPOSITION: Bedrock ______ Boulder ______ Coarse ______ Fine ______

Silt & Sand ______ Unclassified ______

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

A shallow bar 230 meters above the powerhouse makes migration difficult during low water levels.

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- throughout
chum	- throughout

GENERAL REMARKS

This slough is a low gradient side channel on the south side of the Fraser River. It is dependent upon the stage of the Fraser River as well as the outflow from the Wahleach Powerhouse. The latter is located at 1.2 kms. from the upper end of the slough. A smaller channel of Wahleach Slough is known as the Tailrace Section. It is 1.6 kms. long and originates at the powerhouse outflow. The water discharge from the powerhouse originates in Wahleach Lake. Several small creeks enter the Tailrace Section during periods of high run off and deposit significant amounts of fine material into the channel,diminishing its value as a salmon producer. Gravel deposits are numerous throughout both the slough and the Tailrace Section.

1975 Considerable amounts of gravel removed from bars near the upper end of slough for road construction.

1981 This slough is fed by B.C.Hydro sub station which gets its water from Jones Lake.

1983 Heavy siltation and gravel movement from creeks running into the slough covered some of spawning area. 40% loss is expected.

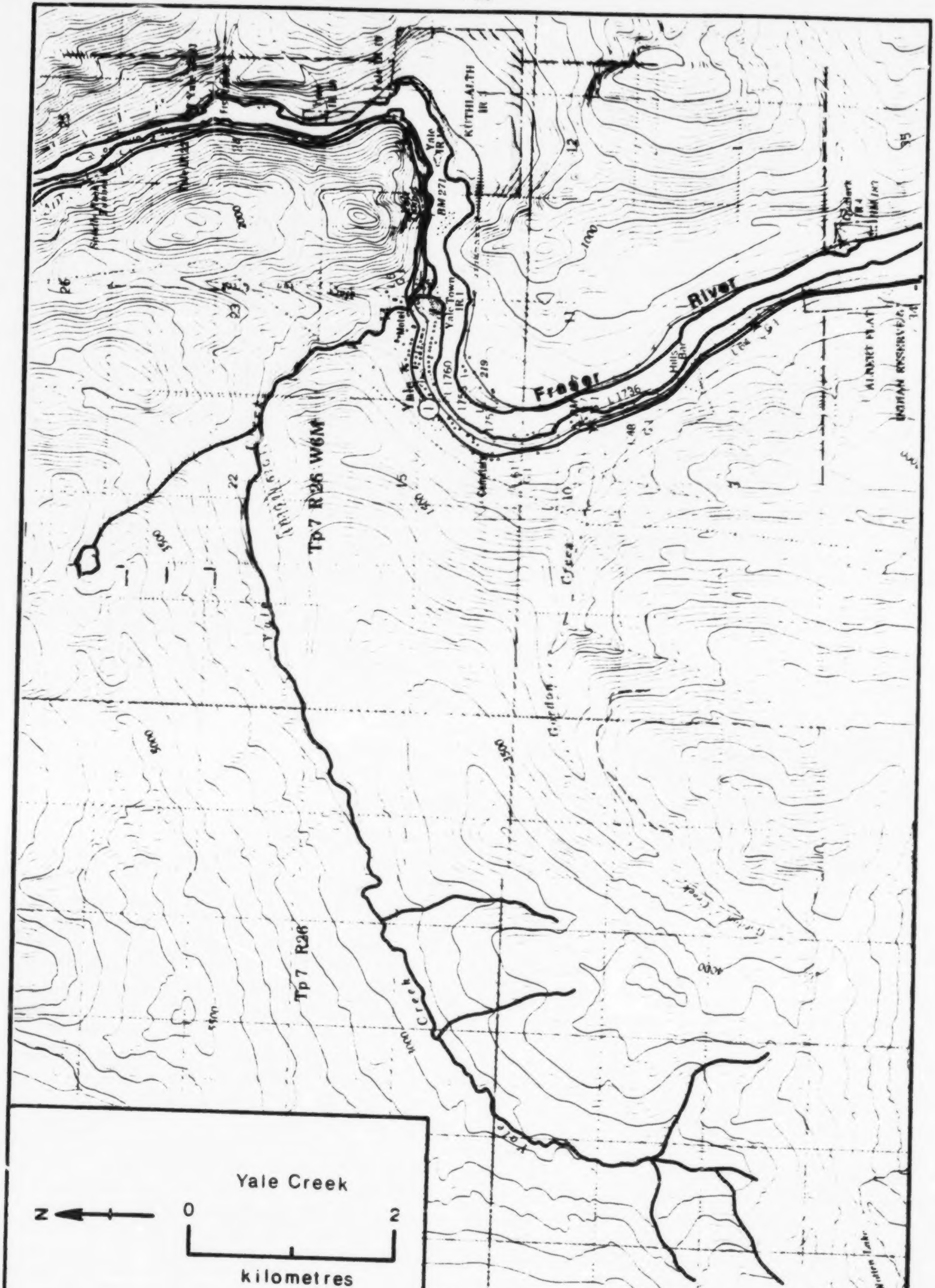
1984 Heavy rains and high water caused siltation and gravel build up from creeks running into the slough.

Predation by eagles and merganzers.

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR (Wahleach Slough)

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56						
57						
58						
59						
60						
61						
62						
63						
64						
65						
66						
67						
68						
69			25	2000		
70	50		25	3000		
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79				3500		
80				3500		
81				9800		
82				5000		
83				3000		
84			27	8300		
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE			DEC	M-L OCT		
START			-	E NOV		
PEAK			-	E-M NOV		
END			L JAN	L NOV-L DEC		

REMARKS


Fraser
River
Yale
Yale Town IR 1
Yale IR
KUTHLALTH IR 1
Hills Bar
ALBERT FLAT INDIAN RESERVE
Tp 7 R26 W6M
Tp 7 R26
Yale Creek
Gordon Creek
Yale Creek
N
0
2
kilometres

NAME OF STREAM YALE CREEK RAB NO. 00-0860

LOCAL NAME

DISTRICT 2 STATISTICAL AREA 29 Chilliwack-Hope POSITION 49 121 NE.

LOCATION OF MOUTH Flows E. and SE. into Fraser R., N. of Emory Cr., Yale Dist.

LENGTH km WIDTH m DRAINAGE km^2

DISCHARGE (m^3/s) MAX MIN

Temperature (°C)

COMPOSITION: Bedrock Boulder Coarse Fine

Silt & Sand Unclassified

Barriers or Points of Difficult Ascent:

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION

Species	Section of Stream Used
coho	- to .80 km
chum	- to .80 km
pink	- to .80 km

GENERAL REMARKS

Very limited spawning area. This is a very turbulent stream filled with large boulders.

1958 100 Adams River sockeye entered and spawned in this creek in October, spawning was not successful.

Reports discontinued in 1965

ESCAPEMENT RECORD FOR YALE CREEK

YEAR	SOCKEYE	CHINOOK	COHO	CHUM	PINK	STEELHEAD
1947						
48						
49						
50						
51						
52						
53						
54						
55						
56				NO RECORDS BETWEEN 1947-1957		
57						
58	100		25			25
59			25		200	25
60			25			25
61			25		N/O	25
62			25			25
63			25		25	25
64			25			25
65			25		25	25
66				RECORDS DISCONTINUED		
67						
68						
69						
70						
71						
72						
73						
74						
75						
76						
77						
78						
79						
80						
81						
82						
83						
84						
85						
TIMING						
ARRIVE						
START			NOV			JULY
PEAK						
END						

REMARKS

Metric Conversions

CONVERSION FACTORS

The following list of convenient equivalents of measure gives the relationship between imperial units and the International System of Units (SI).

1 inch equals 2.54 cm (centimetres)
1 foot equals 0.3048 m (metre)
1 statute mile equals 1.6093 km (kilometres)

1 cm (centimetre) equals 0.393 70 inch
1 m (metre) equals 3.2808 feet
1 km (kilometre) equals 0.621 37 mile

1 acre equals 43 560 square feet
1 acre equals 0.404 69 ha (hectare)
1 square mile equals 640 acres
1 square mile equals 2.5900 km^2 (square kilometres)
1 square mile equals 259.0 ha (hectares)

1 ha (hectare) equals 10 000 m^2 (square metres)
1 ha (hectare) equals 2.4710 acres
1 km^2 (square kilometre) equals 0.386 10 square mile

1 cubic foot equals 6.2288 imperial gallons
1 imperial gallon equals 4.546 09 L (litres)
1 imperial gallon equals 1.2010 U.S. gallons
1 U.S. gallon equals 0.133 68 cubic foot
1 cubic foot equals 0.068 317 m^3 (cubic metre)
1 m^3 (cubic metre) equals 35.315 cubic feet

1 cubic foot per second for one day equals 1.9835 acre-feet
1 cubic foot per second for one day covers one square mile to a depth of 0.037 19 inch
1 acre-foot equals 1.2335 dam^3 (cubic decametres)
1 m^3/s (cubic metre per second) for one day equals 86.4 dam^3 (cubic decametre)
1 m^3/s (cubic metre per second) for one day covers one square kilometre to a depth of 0.0864 m (metre)

1 foot per second equals 0 6818 mile per hour
1 mile per hour equals 1.467 feet per second
1 m/s (metre per second) equals 3.6 km/h (kilometre per hour)
1 km/h (kilometre per hour) equals 0.2778 m/s (metre per second)

1 cubic foot per second equals 0.028 317 m^3/s (cubic metre per second)
1 m^3/s (cubic metre per second) equals 35.315 cubic feet per second

1 pound equals 0.453 59 kg (kilogram)
1 kg (kilogram) equals 2.2046 pounds

1 short ton (2000 pounds) equals 0.907 18 t (tonne)
1 t (tonne) equals 2204.6 pounds

degrees Celsius = 5/9 (degrees Fahrenheit - 32)
degrees Fahrenheit = 9/5 (degrees Celsius) + 32

FACTEURS DE CONVERSION

Voici une liste des unités de mesure impériales et leurs équivalences dans le Système international d'unités (SI).

1 pouce vaut 2.54 cm (centimètres)
1 pied vaut 0.3048 m (mètre)
1 mille terrestre équivaut à 1.6093 km (kilomètre)

1 cm (centimètre) équivaut à 0.393 70 pouce
1 m (mètre) équivaut à 3.2808 pieds
1 km (kilomètre) équivaut à 0.621 37 mille

1 acre vaut 43 560 pieds carrés
1 acre équivaut à 0.404 69 ha (hectare)
1 mille carré vaut 640 acres
1 mille carré équivaut à 2.5900 km^2 (kilomètres carrés)
1 mille carré équivaut à 259.0 ha (hectare)

1 ha (hectare) vaut 10 000 m^2 (mètres carrés)
1 ha (hectare) équivaut à 2.4710 acres
1 km^2 (kilomètre carré) équivaut à 0.386 10 mille carré

1 pied cube équivaut à 6.2288 gallons impérials
1 gallon impérial vaut 4.546 09 L (litres)
1 gallon impérial équivaut à 1.2010 gallon américain
1 gallon américain équivaut à 0.133 68 pied cube
1 pied cube vaut 0.068 317 m^3 (mètre cube)
1 m^3 (mètre cube) vaut 35.315 pieds cubes

1 pied cube par seconde pendant un jour équivaut à 1.9835 acre-pied
1 pied cube par seconde pendant un jour équivaut à un volume d'un mille carré par 0.037 19 pouce
1 acre-pied équivaut à 1.2335 dam^3 (décamètres cubes)
1 m^3/s (mètre cube par seconde) pour un jour vaut 86.4 dam^3 (décamètre cube)
1 m^3/s (mètre cube par seconde) pour un jour couvre un kilomètre carré à une profondeur de 0.0864 m (mètre)

1 pied par seconde équivaut à 0.6818 mille par heure
1 mille par heure équivaut à 1.467 pied par seconde
1 m/s (mètre par seconde) vaut 3.6 km/h (kilomètre par heure)
1 km/h (kilomètre par heure) vaut 0.2778 m/s (mètre par seconde)

1 pied cube par seconde équivaut à 0.028 317 m^3/s (mètre cube par seconde)
1 m^3/s (mètre cube par seconde) équivaut à 35.315 pieds cubes par seconde

1 livre équivaut à 0.453 59 kg (kilogramme)
1 kg (kilogramme) équivaut à 2.2046 livres

1 tonne courte (2000 livres) équivaut à 0.907 18 t (tonne)
1 t (tonne) équivaut à 2204.6 livres

degrés Celsius = 5/9 (degrés Fahrenheit - 32)
degrés Fahrenheit = 9/5 (degrés Celsius) + 32